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LAST EDITION

LIBERTY LOAN RETURNS STILL POURING IN

Final Count Not Expected Before Monday—Eight Hundred Millions Expected as Oversubscription

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Overwhelmed by the rush of last-minute Liberty Loan subscribers, the Treasury Department today wired tabulators asking them to continue work all tonight and Sunday, in an effort to determine the amount of oversubscription.

Indications were that the definite result would not be known before the middle of next week. Reports received from all over the country indicated that the loan would probably exceed the first estimate of \$2,800,000,000. Only estimates in each district are available.

Requests for hundreds of thousands of Liberty Loan buttons were received. Officials believe 3,000,000 of these buttons may be required. About \$3,000,000 of the Liberty Loan was subscribed by the enlisted men and officers of the Army and Navy according to reports received today by the War and Navy departments.

At noon Secretary Daniels learned applications for \$2,639,000 were in and more coming. Robert W. Woolley, Liberty Loan publicity director, declared today that the loan was "a great success," but refused to estimate the oversubscription, saying it was impossible.

Cable facilities are open to neutral countries for announcing the totals and the Government is willing that the outcome of this loan should reach Germany through these sources. They believe that between the gigantic registration for the army, and the American readiness to subscribe, Germany will at last be convinced that the United States is in this war to a finish with enormous resources.

Only one of the loans floated by any of the belligerents during the war has been at as low a rate of interest as that offered by the United States in the successful Liberty bond issue, according to statistics by financial authorities.

That one loan was the first of the British "war loans" in November, 1914, to the amount of \$1,075,000,000. Other British loans since then have been at 4½ and 5 per cent, respectively. France has made two loans, both at 4 per cent. Germany has negotiated five loans, all at 5 per cent. Austria's rate for five loans has been 5½ per cent. Italy's two issues have been at 4½ and 5½. Russia's five issues at 5 and 5½. Hungary's five at 6 and 6½ per cent.

Subscribers Thanked

Secretary McAdoo Expresses Gratitude of Nation for Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joyful that the people of the United States have oversubscribed the Liberty Loan, Secretary McAdoo sends out his thanks to the bankers and to the men and women who have supported it.

(Continued on page nine, column two)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Sir Douglas Haig's forces on the western front continue to press the Germans closely. London reports that as the result of still further advances, south and east of Messines, and constant pressure maintained by the British troops since June 7, Sir Douglas Haig's forces now occupy the German front trenches from the river Lys to the river Warnne, and that the British have advanced their line from 500 to 1000 yards on the whole front, from the river Warnne to Klein Zillebeke, a distance of about seven miles. Further south, the British, early yesterday morning captured a further portion of a sector of the Hindenburg line, northwest of Bullecourt, some two miles southeast of Croisilles. Paris reports a day without incident from the French section of the western front.

The occupation of Thessaly, according to the French official statement, is proceeding without interruption; whilst there is considerable activity along the allied front in Macedonia.

Today's Italian official statement announces the capture of a strongly fortified position at Corno Cavento by General Cadorna's troops.

Successful Italian Drive

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—General Cadorna's troops swept forward in another successful offensive dash today east of Adaniello, capturing "a strongly fortified position at Corno Cavento," according to an official war office report. The remnants of the garrison and two "75" guns were captured with other booty.

Raiding Activity Reported

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Great activity in raiding and in some sections violent artillery was the only fighting reported in today's official statement. East of Rheims, the French forces penetrated German trenches (Continued on page seven, column one)

NEWS OF AFFAIRS IN SPAIN CENSORED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The strictest restrictions are being exercised upon all news of Spanish internal affairs. In some parts committees of defense as first organized by the army are being formed in connection with civil and other services.

There are reports of a general coal strike. Count de Romanones has been in close consultation with the new Premier, Senor Dato, and lets it be known that in the grave crisis he has no party feeling, but wishes to be of the best national service.

\$300,000,000 MAY BE PASSED

New England's Tabulated Subscriptions at Noon Amounted to \$285,000,000 With Hours of Work Ahead of Clerks

Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston today conceded that total subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in New England will exceed the maximum allotment of \$300,000,000 or \$60,000,000 above the minimum allotment. At noon, 24 hours after the official closing of the books, subscriptions aggregating \$285,000,000 had been tabulated, and the large force of clerks had great stacks of applications yet to be tabulated. It is thought that the work of checking up all the subscriptions will not be completed earlier than tomorrow noon.

Throughout the closing hours Friday subscriptions poured into the Federal Reserve Bank and early in the day it became clear that the minimum allotment was oversubscribed with several hours of mail yet to be opened. Clerks worked on tabulating the returns throughout the evening and night, and the definite figures on the total subscriptions in New England are not expected to be available for several days, probably next Wednesday.

Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston, expressed great satisfaction with the outcome of the subscriptions. The officials of the Federal Reserve Bank declared that the Liberty Loan in New England had been taken by the people, and while making no definite announcement, they thought the number of individual subscribers might run as high as 800,000 in the six states. It was also stated that the small subscribers would receive their bonds without doubt, and that in case it became necessary to provide for a heavy oversubscription the large subscribers would have their subscriptions reduced.

Incomplete returns show the following subscriptions in the larger cities in New England:

Massachusetts: Attleboro, \$950,000; Boston, \$1,443,700; Brockton, \$1,806,600; Cambridge, \$4,500,000; Chelsea, \$1,000,000; Everett, \$400,000; Fall River, \$4,470,800; Fitchburg, \$2,370,100; Holyoke, \$2,709,350; Lawrence, \$3,350,000; Lowell, \$3,095,700; Lynn, \$3,600,000; Malden, \$2,121,950; Marlboro, \$484,950; Medford, \$850,000; Melrose, \$884,100; New Bedford, \$5,015,000; Newburyport, \$751,350; Northampton, \$702,600; North Adams, \$560,000; Peabody, \$600,000; Quincy, \$962,400; Salem, \$1,700,000; Somerville, \$575,000; Springfield, \$5,391,000; Taunton, \$1,987,500; Worcester, \$1,518,600.

Maine: Augusta, \$647,800; Bangor, \$1,953,500; Bath, \$415,200; Biddeford and Saco, \$1,032,500; Brunswick, \$1,680,000; Lewiston and Auburn, \$1,242,800; Portland, \$5,700,000; Rockland, \$514,000; Waterville, \$554,150.

New Hampshire: Concord, \$1,259,000; Dover, \$720,000; Keene, \$600,000; Laconia, \$343,000; Manchester, \$2,450,000; Nashua, \$1,310,700; Portsmouth, \$781,650; Rochester, \$589,300; Somersworth, \$273,250.

Vermont: Bennington, \$418,900; Brattleboro, \$360,700; Burlington, \$770,000; Montpelier, \$785,150; Rutland, \$809,350; St. Johnsbury, \$502,450.

Rhode Island: Newport, \$1,301,400; Pawtucket, \$2,179,500; Providence, \$2,047,600.

Most significant of all the features of the Liberty Loan in New England is the nature of the response. In a statement issued in behalf of the Federal Reserve Bank and the New England Liberty Loan Committee, Governor Aiken congratulated the people of New England on their response to the Government's call for funds. He pointed out that only \$25,000 persons in the United States subscribed for the Government bonds for the Spanish-American War, and that the Liberty Loan brought more than double that response in the six New England States, alone. In his statement he said in part:

"The result of the Liberty Loan cannot be measured alone in the money that it places at the disposal of the Government. I think the world has never seen such an overwhelming response in any country to the first call by its Government upon its citizens for their financial support in an undertaking of any such magnitude. It certainly should bring home to our German enemies the fact that the people of this country are united in their support of the Government."

(Continued on page nine, column one)



Alexander I, King of Greece

Alexander I, the new King of Greece, is the second son of former King Constantine. Born in 1893, he is generally credited with being a strong supporter of M. Venizelos, and with being free from the strong German sympathies entertained by his father and mother and elder brother, Prince George. On his abdication, King Constantine named his second son as his successor, the Crown Prince being barred by the Allies in consequence of his strong pro-German leanings.

RAILROAD TEST SOON TO COME

Transportation System of United States to Meet Most Critical Situation in Its History—Immediate Cooperation Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is generally recognized that the transportation system of the country has been challenged to meet the most critical situation in its history. Within a very few weeks railways will be required to move to the various concentration camps the half million or more men obtained by draft. Already the roads are called on to carry an ever increasing quantity of war supplies. The problem is one of immediate cooperation whereby all lines shall be operated as a single system. Its solution has been voluntarily undertaken by the general railway board of the Council of National Defense and the war board of the American Railway Association.

At intervals for many years the railways have experienced freight car shortages which have caused public loss and inconvenience. (The last three winters provided examples of astonishing inefficiency aggravated by the abnormal shipping conditions due to the war. The worst trouble has been with congestion at Atlantic and gulf ports. Consequently in the unification of roads for national purposes the first endeavor has been to have the trunk lines clear and to keep all cars moving. To this end comprehensive changes have been made in railway rule and practice. Laxity of car distribution permitted shippers to use cars wrongfully for storage, or a system in the Far West, to retain in local service cars that had been billed from the East. A clumsy distribution (Continued on page two, column one)

(Continued on page two, column one)

LORD NORTHCLIFFE CALLS ON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War measures, particularly food legislation, were discussed today by Lord Northcliffe and President Wilson at the White House. The British representative was introduced to the President by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips.

The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who was expected to attend, did not accompany Lord Northcliffe, being at Princeton commencement to receive a degree.

CHILE AND URUGUAY INDORSE BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (Saturday)—Approval by Chile and Uruguay of Brazil's doctrine of American solidarity, expressed in the Brazilian note announcing a break with Germany, was asserted in notes received from these two nations today.

PETROLITE CREW MEMBERS SAFE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All the Petrolite crew are safe. The State Department was advised today that the missing men of the torpedoed vessel had been landed and that all are reported well.

REICHSRATH HAS UNRULY SESSION

Count Clam Martinic Reported to Lose Control of Austrian Parliament While Making Government Statement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Saturday)—Vienna messages indicate that the Reichsrath session is taking a turbulent course. Count Clam Martinic, Premier, apparently lost control of the House while making the Government statement and had to read the latter part of his speech amid constant interruptions. Subsequently a loud and prolonged uproar was provoked by a remark from Herr Seine, a German deputy, that "far too few people have been hanged." He was called to order by the President and Herr Stoezel finally apologized in the name of the German National Union.

The commotion was renewed, however, when Herr Starnsky, Czech leader, amid the applause of all Czech parties, denounced the Hapsburgs as "tyrants who had trampled under foot the liberties of the Czech people," and predicted a revolution that would overthrow the dynasty.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—As already announced by cable, the Austrian Reichsrath has convened. The Austrian authorities had resolved to take a step from which successive Governments had shrunk ever since the war began, and what is more, had resolved to take it without first arranging for those "preliminaries" (the realization of Galician autonomy and of the German program) which had always been represented hitherto as absolutely essential for a convocation of the Austrian Parliament.

There is now no doubt that the Clam Martinic Cabinet was practically pledged to the securing of those "preliminaries," and that it had made all arrangements to fulfill its engagements by the simple expedient of establishing them by imperial decree. The political parties that were to benefit thereby had shaped their course accordingly, when suddenly the world was informed that the whole project was to be abandoned, and the Reichsrath, as composed when war broke out, was to be called, irrespective of the fears so often expressed as to the revelations and political contests to be looked for in such an event, and that the outstanding problems of the day must be dealt with in Parliament, not outside it.

No secret at all has been made in the Central European press of the main reason for this sudden change (Continued on page two, column one)

GENERAL PERSHING HOLDS CONFERENCES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Yesterday morning General Pershing conferred for a lengthy period with M. Painlevé, War Minister, and he also had an interview with M. Viviani, whom he thanked for his utterance in the Chamber on Thursday. Marshal Joffre entertained the American generalissimo at midday, the guests including Mr. Sharp, United States Ambassador, M. Painlevé and General Foch. Paris, meantime, continues to show the greatest interest in General Pershing's movements, the crowds warmly cheering whenever opportunity presents itself.

SCHOONER RITTER ATTACKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American schooner Ritter was attacked by a German submarine and damaged by shell fire, the State Department was informed today. Although badly shattered by shells from the U-boat's gun, the ship was not sunk.

ANARCHISTS ARE HELD FOR TRIAL

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman Under \$25,000 Bail for Conspiracy to Induce Men Not to Register

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were held under \$25,000 bail by Commissioner Hitchcock today to await action by the Federal grand jury. A motion to dismiss the complaint, charging that the law was unconstitutional, was denied.

Important as are the prisoners to the Government, they are perhaps not nearly so important as is the mass of documents and other written matter which has come into the possession of the Department of Justice. A wagonload of anarchist records and propaganda material were seized, and included in the list is what is believed to be a complete registry of anarchy's friends in the United States. A splendidly kept card index was found, which the Federal agents believe will greatly simplify their task of identifying persons mentioned in the various record books and papers. The subscription lists of Mother Earth and the Blast, which contain 10,000 names, were also seized.

The complaint charges that on May 18 and each day thereafter the defendants feloniously conspired to induce young men of military age not to register. While the exact nature of the evidence against them was not disclosed, it was indicated that an article in the Blast, signed by Berkman, and another in Mother Earth, signed by Miss Goldman, would figure prominently in the prosecution. The arrests were made in a raid on the headquarters of the No-Conscription League.

Miss Goldman has served a term in the city penitentiary for inciting a riot during the cloakmakers' strike. Berkman served 14 years of a 20-year term for shooting Henry C. Frick. The prisoners will be given a hearing today before a United States Commissioner. In the meantime the Federal authorities will examine the papers seized in the No-Conscription League headquarters and in the offices of the papers.

The issue of the Blast on which the arrest of Berkman was based, is in the opinion of the Federal officials, one of the most disloyal publications ever sent through the United States mails, for several hundred copies were mailed before the paper was brought to the attention of the authorities.

The article cover to the issue shows an American carrying on his back a fat man in uniform, who is labeled "American militarism." Near by stands a Russian peasant. Russia asks the American who is carrying the man in the uniform, "What the idea?" and the American answers, "Democracy," whereupon the Russian remarks, "Well, you know how I got mine."

The article for the writing of which Berkman was arrested is captioned "Registration." It follows another article captioned "To the Youth of America," in which the men of the country are urged to refuse to go to war against Germany. The article on Registration, which is the one specifically referred to in the complaint, reads:

"Registration is the first step of conscription. The war shouters and their prostitute press, bent on snarling you into the army, tell you that registration has nothing to do with conscription. They lie. Without registration, conscription is impossible. "Conscription is the abdication of your rights as a citizen. Conscription is the cemetery where every vestige of your liberty is to be buried. Registration is its undertaker. No man (Continued on page five, column one)

(Continued on page five, column one)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Automobiles	Page 11	New Springfield-West Springfield	Page 10
Motor Cars in Jamaica	11	Bridge	10
Motorists	11	Mount Wilson Observatory Mirror	10
Pike's Peak Good Roads Meeting	11	Completed	15
Business and Finance	Pages 16-17	Reins of the Water Front	15
Voek's Review of Financial Affairs	16	The Real Estate Market	15
Stock Market Quotations	16	Princeton Confers Degrees Upon Representatives of Allied Nations	18
Market Opinions	16	Illustrations—	
Produce Prices	16	King Alexander of Greece	1
Week's Review of Financial Affairs	16	Cloth Hall at Ypres	1
Dividends Declared	16	Proposed Bridge Over Connecticut River	10
Weather Report	16	Fashion Design	22
Editorials	Page 24	Grand Canyon, Arizona	23
Chloroforming the World	24	Musicians as Members of Labor Union	12
An Impressive Victory	24	Syracuse Community Music	12
A Free Hand for Mr. Hoover	24	English and French Musical Notes	12
Smith, Elder & Co.	24	Politics: National—	
Notes and Comments	24	King Alexander of Greece	1
European War—		Reichsrath Has Unruly Session	1
Official War Reports	1	Socialist Party Crisis in France	1
Senator Lodge Opposes Railway Bill	1	President Wilson Grants Pardons	6
How Advantage in Aeroplanes Can Be Won	6	Politics: Local—	
Fashions and the Household	Page 22	Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Receives Initiative and Referendum Plan	1
Mother's and the Motion Pictures	22	Special Articles—	
Various Coats in Attractive Guise	22	American Flag vs. German Flag	13
General News—		People in the News	13
Anarchists Are Held for Trial	1	What They Say in South America	13
New England Overseas Subscribers Its Allotment of Liberty Loan	1	Prohibition Notes	15
President Wilson's Speech Commended	1	Sporting	Page 14
Rejoicing at Oversubscription of Liberty Loan	1	Amateur-Professional Golf Match	14
Transportation War Fast to Come	1	Major League Baseball	14
Packers Appear Before Grand Jury	1	Women's Golf at Shawnee	14
Toronto Warned of Growing Debt	1	The Home Forum	Page 23
Government's Acquisition of Fast Freights Is Advocated	3	Atmosphere	
Food Bill Given Right of Way	4	Charlotte Brontë and Thackeray	
Liquor Restriction in Food Bill	4	HOLIDAY MONDAY	
Indispensables Only Exempt from Draft	5	No local editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be published on Monday, June 18, on account of the Boston observance of Bunker Hill Day as a holiday.	
Amnesty Given Irish Prisoners	7		
Big Vegetable Crop Expected	8		
New Zealand Imperial Council Delegates Visit Canada	8		
Civil Service Commissioners Selected	8		
Milwaukee for 1918	10		
Patents Granted in New England	11		

BELGIAN COMMISSION LANDS IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Belgium Commission has arrived at an American port and will go to Washington at once. It is composed of M. Moncheur, former Belgian Minister to the United States; General Leclercq of the Belgian Army; Colonel Deursell, Hector Carlier and Jean Mertens.

INITIATIVE PLAN IN CONVENTION

Delegate Joseph Walker of Brookline Files Draft of Proposed Amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution

The initiative and referendum amendment, which is expected to be the subject of one of the biggest contests in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, was filed today with the secretary of the convention by Delegate Joseph Walker of Brookline, chairman of the Union for a Progressive Convention. The amendment will be referred, probably next week, to the committee on the initiative and referendum, which will give public hearings, after which the proposition will be debated in the convention, sitting as a committee of the whole.

As drafted, the proposed initiative and referendum amendment is much like similar drafts which have been before the Massachusetts Legislature in recent years. Numerous perfecting changes have been made, with a view to avoiding defects which appeared in the operation of the initiative and referendum in other states and countries. The initiative, as proposed in the amendment, has been briefly described as a way whereby the people may place on the statute books a law which the Legislature has declined to pass, and a method of forcing submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment which the Legislature has declined to submit.

Likewise, the referendum, as here proposed, has been described as a way whereby the people may defeat a law which the Legislature has passed. The object of the initiative and referendum is to provide for direct legislation by the people whenever, in the opinion of the Legislature, it is to be desired that the Legislature fail to act in the particular case. It is to be pressed the actual will of the people. All present provisions for legislation are retained; the initiative and referendum method is to be additional to the usual course of legislation through the Senate and House of Representatives.

The plan of the proposed initiative and referendum is as follows: Qualified voters who believe the Legislature has not fulfilled its duty in submitting a particular constitutional amendment may circulate petitions to the Legislature in behalf of the amendment, and, on securing the signatures of 25,000 qualified voters, may file the petitions with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who, in turn, transmits them to the House of Representatives. If the Legislature fails to agree to the amendment, it is to be referred to the next Legislature. If the next Legislature agrees, the amendment goes to the people for acceptance or rejection; if it does not agree, the proposers may have it referred to the people by first obtaining 5000 additional signatures and filing them within prescribed periods with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The amendment will go to the people at the next State election and if accepted by a majority of those voting (Continued on page nine, column four)

(Continued on page nine, column four)

WILSON SPEECH IS COMMENDED BY MR. BALFOUR

British Statesman Emphasizes Points Made by President in Flag Day Address in Resume of Germany's Acts in Belgium

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—At a meeting of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium yesterday at the Mansion House, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, appeared publicly for the first time since his return from America. In his address he advised his hearers to read President Wilson's Flag Day speech, emphasizing the President's points by reference to the German treatment of Belgium.

"It is denied by the Germans themselves that the invasion of Belgium was a gross breach of treaty engagements. It, they say, was a military necessity and in the face of military necessity even a treaty engagement must give way. We do not," Mr. Balfour said with emphasis, "agree. But we ask," he continued, "is there any evidence that military necessity was the sole motive of Germany's aggression? Had it been so, what would any other nation in the world have done when military necessity was accomplished? Would not the nation which had to break its solemn treaty engagements, when military necessity had been carried out, give every consideration to the country at whose expense it had been carried out and whose dependents it had promised to protect?"

"Would not the Belgians have been the spoil children of the armies that were as it were against their will in occupation of their territory? But the conditions are Belgium is not merely occupied by Germany, it is brutally oppressed by Germany, and it is perfectly useless in the face of these facts to grub about looking for some excuse why German soldiers shot unoffending Belgian peasants or why German statesmen said in August, 1914, it was necessary for the German Empire that the Belgian frontier should be violated. We are reduced to this," he added, "that we are grateful that these uncivilized and barbarous conquerors do not take for their own interests the food that your generosity and the generosity of Belgium's friends and allies throughout the world have provided for her unhappy population."

As regards the Armenian atrocities, it was difficult to appraise how much of that ghastly history should be attributed to Germany and how much to the Turks. In Belgium the situation was different, for there Germany only was responsible.

Mr. Balfour then made an earnest appeal that no one should let familiarize with the terrible story of Belgium blunt the moral which should be drawn from it or obscure justice, and he deprecated an inconclusive and ineffectual peace.

"I do not know," Mr. Balfour went on, "if you have read the report of the magnificent speech in today's papers made by the President of the United States upon the causes of the war and the underlying necessities under which the whole of liberty-loving mankind lies to see that such a war is never repeated. If you read that speech and bear in mind the German action in Belgium, the German promises about Belgium and the German policy in Belgium and Germany's future intentions regarding Belgium, you will see that the general observations made by the President find there a conclusive and unanswerable support."

"There on the face of history lies the justification of this great alliance amongst all nations practically at the present time who love liberty, against the monstrous tyranny and coercion (Continued on page seven, column five)

GERMAN FOOD DIFFICULTY GROWS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—Official admission of food difficulties in Germany, resulting from a shortage of potatoes and the inadequacy of grain stocks to afford a supplementary bread ration, is made in an announcement of the Food Control Department. The announcement states that the five-pound potato ration will hereafter be abandoned, and that, while an attempt will be made to supply bread in the place of potatoes, the quantity must be reduced.

Prospects for the grain crop are becoming dark, owing to the long continued drought.

COMMENT ON NOTE TO CHINA TAKEN AS TEXT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department is making an investigation of the garbled note to China that was cabled to Tokio and published there. It has developed that comment published in a New York afternoon paper from one of its correspondents here was taken as being a part of the note to China and was published in Japan as such.

The explanations that followed have satisfied the Japanese Government, however, and no harm was done to the United States, officials say.

PACKERS CALLED BY GRAND JURY

Federal Inquiry Into Methods of Men Handling Butter, Eggs and Poultry Opens in Chicago—Question of Prices at Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Federal investigation of food prices in this part of the Middle West on Friday drew in the Chicago packers to relate their connection with the prices of butter, eggs, poultry and produce. Heads of the packers' produce departments and other employees were subpoenaed and began appearing before the Federal Grand Jury.

The packers contend that their dealings in these commodities, while large, are purely distributive and legitimate. The packers' business in these lines is, in fact, over half the total, so this bureau has it on good authority. The Government, seeing prices far beyond what they ought to be, is concerned with the influence which the packers doing this great business have on the price.

The grand jury seeks to learn the amount of produce in storage, and where it is and who has it.

Canned goods also promise to come in for thorough scrutiny. The production of these goods, their cost and the price to the consumer are to be investigated; and the question as to whether there has been a conspiracy to raise prices will be taken up. Furthermore, the practice of buying futures in canned goods is to be looked into.

Coal prices, too, and the possibility of conspiracy in connection with them are very likely, it is said, to be subjects of inquiry.

The investigation is being made by Robert W. Childs of Chicago, and Oliver E. Pagan of Washington, special assistants to the Attorney-General.

RAILROAD TEST SOON TO COME

(Continued from page one)

of rolling stock caused transportation crises in many localities, food and coal shortages resulting. This, in brief, was the situation which obtained when Congress declared that a state of war existed with Germany.

An explicit order that all cars should be immediately returned to their home lines brought a degree of relief. This ruling was followed by another, the purpose of which was to place railway and other transportation officials on their honor, it being directed that cars should be utilized according to the greatest need. The next step was to urge all railroads to introduce economy reforms, and in quick succession the larger systems announced the elimination of duplicate passenger service, the full loading of cars and trains, the conservation of motive energy, the establishment of right of way for war materials, the improved application of embargoes so as to avoid terminal congestion, the retirement of luxurious and superfluous equipment, and other measures inviting the highest efficiency.

It is certain that the railways are competent to meet the strictly military demands; but notwithstanding retrenchment they can do this only by giving the general public secondary consideration. How to protect the interests of civilians is a problem whose perplexity is as yet but little appreciated. The movement of agricultural products and raw materials from field and mine to the centers of population, and the reciprocal movement of manufactures from town to country call for an immediate improvement in transportation.

While through cooperation the railways will be able to do much, it is urged that their activities be coordinated with those of the waterways and highways. This implies utilization of lake, river and canal routes and the further development of roads over which motor truck service may be maintained.

The characterization of river and harbor improvement bills as "pork barrels" however justified on occasion, has had the deplorable effect of discounting legitimate projects. The subject is complicated and of such long standing that it cannot be gone into now, but it may be said that the expenditure of practically \$1,000,000,000 on water schemes of all sorts, even conceding gross waste, should have provided the United States with a fairly satisfactory system of inland waterways capable of auxiliary use in transportation. Really the United States possesses a natural asset which, it is held, ought to be utilized to the fullest possible extent, and it is gratifying to observe that advantage of our opportunities is being taken as never before.

A glance at the map of the United States disclosed scores of streams open to barge or boat navigation. Many of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico are tidal, and so accommodate both fresh and salt water traffic. The magnificent reaches of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers tap the heart of the nation. The Great Lakes afford possibly the cheapest transportation for bulk freight to be found anywhere in the world. The New York Barge Canal, whose completion rapidly approaches, will provide the missing link between the Great Lakes and the sea. Trustworthy reports from many parts of the United States, eastern, central and western, indicate that communities which previously were inter-

ested in obtaining river improvement chiefly because of the Government contracts are now earnestly promoting power barge lines for the carriage of freight not accommodated by the railways.

Thus grain has been transported on the upper Missouri. A thickening stream of coal traffic passes along the Ohio. Steel and iron products are now being moved by water—an achievement really remarkable in view of the lethargy and prejudice of the past. All-steel, electric-powered barges are in operation on the Mississippi, and it is reported that the once prosperous intercourse between St. Louis and New Orleans is being revived. It has been proved that water transportation, under legitimate conditions, and regarded as supplementary to the railroad, has an increasingly important place in modern life. United States waterways properly utilized, especially in war time, should relieve the railroads of many burdens, it is felt, enabling quicker dispatch of Government business, while the cost of living should at the same time be made less oppressive.

Cooperation among the railroads has been approximated. The eventual coordination of railway and waterway seems probable. But before either improvement can be made satisfactory or permanent there must be further legislation it is felt. This want makes necessary a look backward. In his message to Congress, December, 1915, President Wilson said:

"There has been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with (the transportation problem) . . . as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people."

In response to this recommendation Congress created the Joint Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, under the chairmanship of Senator Newlands. Possibly the most significant feature of the President's reference to the transportation problem was his use of the word "coordinated." A distinguished fact about the Newlands committee was the absence of the word "railroad" in the title, the committee being directed to investigate and report on every agency engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, whether a railroad, a river, lake, canal or ocean boat line, oil pipe line, or wire over which communication is sent. The deduction is that the coordination of transportation through constructive legislation is here.

Such a colossal obstacle is encountered. The Newlands committee began hearings early in 1917, but no meeting has been held since a state of war was declared. Members are in doubt whether to proceed or await orders from Congress—and thus the matter rests. Those who have made some study of the situation recognize that the war will make many changes in transportation and that the old order may never be restored.

In view of the fact that the railroads are petitioning for additional freight rate increases, that they are asking to be taken under the sole authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission instead of the commission and 48 state bodies as well; that the menace of the "pork barrel" remains although the proper utilization of waterways is promised—in view of these phases, which may be regarded from Congress an extension of life so that we may be fully prepared, when peace is restored, to undertake the tremendous task of revising our transportation policy. But in the meantime it rests with the railroads further to enhance their value to the country; while among the body of the people it is desirable that local initiative and patriotism take such form as best may develop and utilize the natural and artificial waterways available to transportation. In this manner will the whole problem be simplified and Congress' task made easier.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Geneva correspondent of L'Humanité comments on the victories of the Socialist candidate over those of the other parties in the recent Swiss election; and on the great change which he asserts has come over public opinion; he notes a great increase of anti-German feeling even in quarters in which, until recently, neutrality was loudly proclaimed. Among the causes enumerated by him as contributing to bring about this change are the hesitating and uncertain economic policy pursued by the Federal Council and also in the cantons, the stupid blunders of the censorship and of the Federal Press Bureau and the recent campaign regarding the nomination of a pronounced Germanophile at the University of Berne. By the recent election the number of Socialists deputies on the Grand Council, has been increased from 44 to 59 out of a total of 130. At Lausanne the party which formerly had only two representatives can now count 18. At Berne a notable victory has been won by a well-known Socialist labor leader of pronounced pro-Ally views. At Zurich, considered their stronghold by the middle classes, a Socialist ran the joint Radical and Conservative candidate hard, while at Bale two stalwart Socialists headed the poll. The Radical newspapers are all struggling to explain the situation, and he promises that when they have finished he will give his own point of view and adds that an important chapter in the history of Swiss Socialism and in Swiss politics generally is being written at the present moment.

ECONOMISTS OF SPAIN FOR WAR

Attitude of Country's Producers Expressed by Senor Diez—Senor Iglesias Corrects Misstatement on Neutrality

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—As recently cabled to The Christian Science Monitor an interesting statement has been made by Sr. Pedro Diez, vice-president of Madrid Chamber of Commerce. Indicative of the growing attitude of Spanish economists and producers in regard to the war. Senor Diez said that Senor Maura, in his recent speech, was obliged to recognize the need for the conclusion of an agreement with Spain with France, Great Britain and Italy, and the Germanophiles knew it. The Chamber of Commerce in Madrid regarded such an agreement as quite indispensable. "In spite of all the attempts they are making," he continues, "to separate Spain from the Entente we can, from the economic point of view, do without relations with Germany. The statistics of the grade of Spain clearly indicate that. Our exports before the war were 1,100,000,000 pesetas a year. Last year we exported nothing at all to Germany, and yet our total exports rose to 1,900,000,000 pesetas, and after full allowance is made for all considerations we estimate that they will amount to 2,300,000,000 pesetas, not a peseta of which will have come from Germany." Senor Diez further indicated that, before the war, Spain's exports to Germany amounted to only a fraction over 5 per cent of her total.

Sr. Eduardo Dato, the new Premier, has given an address to the Conservative Club at Seville in which he recalls that the Conservative Party was the first to adopt deliberately an attitude of neutrality. He contended that Spain had no other mission than to represent the interests of the belligerents and to continue in the name of all Spaniards the great work of international charity at the head of which was the King. Senor Dato said he would give his assistance to any Government that would trust itself freely to the country.

Great interest is taken in a declaration by Senor Pablo Iglesias, the chief of the Socialist Party, in the party organ in reference to a statement made by Senor Burrell, a member of the Cabinet, to the effect that he, Senor Iglesias, had stated to a newspaper that he was a supporter of neutrality at any cost, unless Spain were actually invaded. After saying that for private reasons he had taken no part in politics, and had made no statement to any newspaper of Barcelona or anywhere else, except to the party organ, for 10 months or more, he goes on to say that it is important to him that Senor Burrell's misstatements should be corrected, and remarks: "In circumstances very different from those which obtain at present I expressed the opinion that Spain ought to be neutral, not because I did not feel, as all the Socialist Party feels, lively sympathies for the Allies, but because our Nation was not in a position to take her place at the side of the Allies, which is the fault of the men who have misgoverned her and of the system which has permitted such misgovernment. Having regard to what has been done, and is being done by Germany against our country, I think it is our duty to break off relations with her, and I believe that by continuing the present situation the dignity and the interests of Spain are seriously endangered."

There is a renewed outburst of indignation at the sinking of the Spanish submarine within 12 miles of the Spanish coast. The Carmen belonged to Barcelona and was going from Valencia to Cete, with a cargo chiefly of fruit. The submarine afterwards towed the ship's boats containing the crew to the coast. The Premier states that a protest and demand for compensation will be sent at once to Berlin. On this subject, La Epoca says, "This fresh sinking demands a clear and precise explanation, for a Spanish vessel was proceeding 12 miles off the coast and within the zone allowed to Spanish ships by Germany. A protest must be made. It is impossible to offer the excuse that a mistake had been made, for the submarine inspected the Carmen's papers. The reasons for the sinking must be made known, and if there is an explanation, it ought to be told what it is, what is the meaning of this change of policy and what fresh extension of this scourge threatens our commerce."

It is reported that the German Consul at San Sebastian has remitted 4000 pesetas to the Governor for the benefit of the families of the four sailors who were killed as the result of German submarine attacks on Spanish fishing boats, equal to \$200 per bereaved family.

LEAGUE CONDEMNS LABOR PARTY'S ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The so-called "Bermondsey" resolution passed by the Independent Labor Party has called forth an energetic protest from the executive committee of the British Workers' League. The resolution in question which the Independent Labor Party intends to present for the approval of the next International Socialist Congress, after condemning all war as incompatible with Socialism, asks the Socialist Party of all countries affiliated to the congress to agree to refuse to support any future war entered into by their respective Governments, whatever the ostensible object of the war, and even if such war

is represented by any Government to be of a defensive character. The manifesto issued by the executive committee of the British Workers' League which is signed by the president, Mr. John Hodge, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Victor Fisher, declares that, apart from the fact that the overwhelming majority of the workers in Great Britain and its overseas communities and those of France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Serbia and now of the United States are allied and fighting for the defense of human liberties, the Independent Labor Party formulates the view that no nation is ever justified in taking up arms in its own defense. "This incomprehensible and indefensible resolution of the Independent Labor Party demands an emphatic and immediate repudiation by British labor," states the manifesto. By what right, it asks, do the Independent Labor Party claim to represent free men, for how has the present measure of freedom been gained otherwise than by resisting those who, in the past, have tried to keep the workers in subjection? The trade unionists of the country, the beginning of whose organization dates from a resolve to resist oppression, cannot but regard the resolution of the Independent Labor Party with contempt, declares the manifesto, and it goes on to assert that all the past of the Independent Labor Party is a denial of its last resolution. It expresses the hope that the International Socialist Congress, whenever it meets, will repudiate the Independent Labor Party's resolution and declares its conviction that the workers of Great Britain will deny the right of any organization to subvert, in their name, such a resolution as this to the workers of the world.

TURKISH-AMERICAN RUPTURE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Dr. Wilhelm Feldmann, the Constantinople correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, has forwarded his paper an article on the rupture of relations between Turkey and the United States in which he observes that the general public in neither Turkey nor Germany is likely to appreciate what that step means for either country. Not only, he writes, are existing American interests in Turkey by no means insignificant, but the hopes formed of the development of American trade in Asia Minor after the war were evidently far-reaching. At the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople in January last, for instance, Mr. Elkus, the Ambassador, made a speech explaining why Americans must regard the Ottoman Empire and the rest of the Balkans as a "splendid field for industrial and commercial enterprise"; while the meeting itself adopted a far-reaching program "in the conviction that mercantile and financial relations between the United States and the countries of the Near East will experience an extension hitherto undreamed of provided that measures calculated to promote this development are taken betimes."

As for Turkish interests in America, Herr Feldmann points out that although not very important, they are nevertheless more extensive than the uninitiated might think. There are, for instance, more than 40,000 Turkish Muhammadans, and some 10,000 to 15,000 large Turkish business concerns in the United States, while the number of non-Turkish subjects of the Ottoman Empire, especially of Syrians and Armenians, runs to hundreds of thousands. Four or five Arabian papers are published in New York alone. Turkey, moreover, the German writer continues, had no reason to regard America's economic plans in the Near East with an unfriendly eye. On the contrary, she could but view them with satisfaction. In February last David Bey declared in the Senate that Turkey needed some \$215,000,000, or from two to three milliard marks, for agriculture and industry, railways, roads, and canals, and in a further speech in the Senate the following month he announced that Germany had promised 1,500,000,000 marks for these purposes. For the remainder, writes Herr Feldmann, Turkey could hitherto count on America, and the prospect that the two great powers would be the chief participants in the enterprises of the future was probably not an unwelcome one to the Turks.

We owe it to our Turkish allies, he concludes, to acknowledge that it could not have been easy for the Ottoman Government to decide upon a rupture of relations with America. If, despite the objections which were accurately discussed before the decision was made, Talat Pasha's Cabinet nevertheless determined to offer Germany this proof of unconditional loyalty, the decisive factor, presumably, was the conviction that any particular policy at this moment would be a dangerous game. Thus, once again, that statesmanlike foresight has conquered that prompted the Turkish Government to send troops to Galicia, the Macedonia front, and Rumania for attainment of the common final success, underwritten by the occupation of its own frontiers on the part of the enemy. The strengthening that our alliance has experienced, thanks to the decision of the Turkish Cabinet, will redound to the benefit of Turkey herself. By the courageous renunciation of future possibilities that had become endeared to her she has come nearer to realizing the securing of her national independence, which, according to the program proclaimed by Talat Pasha, constitutes her war aim.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Prime Minister has appointed Mr. F. W. Goldstone, M. P., to serve on the Reconstruction Committee in place of Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., who has been obliged to resign owing to the pressure of other duties in connection with the war.

WARNS TORONTO OF DEBT GROWTH

Commissioner of Finance Says No Additional Capital Expenditures Should Be Made Except for Imperative Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—Commissioner of Finance, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, has warned the City Council that while Toronto's credit ranks high, there is necessity for caution and that no additional capital expenditures should be made except for public works that are imperative.

The commissioner points out that within the last 10 years the increase in the gross funded debt of the city has amounted to \$72,318,276.77, or 285 per cent, and that during the last four years it has more than doubled; that during 1917 the debt will be further increased by \$10,000,000 on account of increasing war obligations and because of works commenced some time ago and not permanently financed; that to meet these charges a substantial increase in the tax rate must be expected; that revenue-producing undertakings, such as the waterworks, civic car lines, hydro-electric, abattoir, exhibition park and the registry office should be self-supporting; that provision is being made for the repayment of every funded debt as it matures; that the city must strengthen its financial resources so that when the Toronto Street Railway franchise expires in 1921, it will be in a position to deal with the matter.

Mr. Bradshaw recommends the repayment of loans by installment rather than by the sinking-fund method, giving as his reason that a lower rate of interest accumulates on the sinking fund than the paid on the loan. He estimates that the installment plan applied to debentures issued last year makes an annual saving of \$58,497 in tax levies for debt charges and a total saving of \$1,291,538 for the period of the loan.

REICHSRATH HAS UNRULY SESSION

(Continued from page one)

of front; it is frankly attributed to the dictates of foreign policy, especially the foreign policy that commands itself in the light of the Russian Revolution. It is true that even before this latter event it was being insisted on all sides that the convocation of the Reichsrath could not be much longer delayed. In the first place the life of the present assembly, which was elected in 1911, will end automatically in July, unless it is afforded an opportunity of meeting and resolving on the prolongation of the legislative period until fresh elections can be held. Moreover, should the Reichsrath thus automatically dissolve, it would be unable of course to elect a contingent to represent it in the Austro-Hungarian delegations, which is the only body before which the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs is obliged to appear, and the convening of which, when it comes to determining the terms of peace, is considered absolutely essential. Then again it was known that the new Emperor was anxious to take the oath to the Constitution before the two Houses of Parliament as prescribed. The Austrian Constitution states that this must be done when a new sovereign assumes the reins of Government, although it places no actual time-limit on the performance of the ceremony, as does the Hungarian, according to which the oath must be taken within six months of the Sovereign's accession. It was felt, nevertheless, that the Hungarian analogy carried considerable weight, and that in any case the Austrian ceremony could not be postponed indefinitely. Again, even before the Russian Revolution, not only were the Czechs, Croats, Slovenes, and other factors opposed to the German settlement, clamoring for the convocation of Parliament as a means of escape from the threatened coup d'état, but it was being strongly insisted on all sides that Austria could not be suffered much longer to appear before the world as the only belligerent State devoid of Parliamentary control. Already, in February last, for instance, Herr Bernstorff, Vice-President of the Austrian Lower House, was found declaring: "Any government, no matter what its name, quite unquestionably needs the delegations. . . . It is clear that Parliament must be called. If Count Cism Martini does not convene it, some other Premier must; and he must do it even at the risk of finding no majority for himself in the assembled House, and of having to retire." Similarly, the observant Vienna correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, writing to his paper some eight weeks later, remarked:

"The demand for a Parliamentary session is so great that resistance to the convocation of the Reichsrath—no matter from what motives—could scarcely be comprehensible to the public. The press, however, has frankly declared that it was the Russian revolution which finally decided the Austrian authorities to change their tactics. No sooner had German and Austro-Hungarian diplomats inaugurated their courtship of the new Russian Government than a press campaign was opened in Austria for the subordination of all other considerations to the great question of peace, while the reasons for this were freely disseminated in dispatches from Vienna to the press of the allied countries. The close connection that exists everywhere and at all times between foreign and domestic policy has always been more tangible and of more where else, wrote the Vienna correspondent of the Pester Lloyd. The greatest reform of internal policy that has occurred in Austria since the inauguration of the constitutional régime derived its impulse from the first Russian revolution . . . and now another upheaval in the East has loosened the rigidity that has held Austrian constitutional life in bondage for the past three years. Developments in the realm of foreign policy, explained a Vienna dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt, have thrust the attainment of peace into the foreground, and the solution of national questions to the rear. Moreover, the present moment would appear little favorable for an extra parliamentary solution of these questions. The era of arbitrary decrees has passed; that may be seen from various demonstrations on the part of the broad masses of the population, from the last speech of the German Chancellor (in the Prussian Diet), and from the Emperor Wilhelm's Easter message. . . . In short, commented the Berlin Vorwärts bluntly, to translate the language of diplomacy into the common tongue: So long as the war was one against Tsarism, the German bourgeoisie, in Austria hoped to be able to carry through a policy that would be regarded by the Slavonic nationalities as the establishment of a German hegemony over them. In consequence of the Russian revolution and the new peace efforts that program has become unfeasible, and 'national autonomy' has become the order of the day. It was, in fact, impossible for the Austrian authorities to attempt a rapprochement with the new Russia while arranging at home for the final and definite submergence of its own Slavonic subjects. Equally difficult was it to pursue the negotiations for the realization of Galician autonomy when the new Russian Government had opened up the prospect of a union of all the Polish lands. Hence the Cism Martini Government, placed in this dilemma, had no choice but to arrange, as best it could, for the abandonment of its original program, and to endeavor to achieve its end through a parliamentary session, however gloomy a prospect that might open up. What that session was intended to achieve may be best gathered, perhaps, from a leading article in the Pester Lloyd. The Reichsrath has been convened, it reads, because, at the climax of the war, and in view of the increasing possibilities of peace, the Government must have behind it the legal representatives of the nation's wishes when it comes to summing up the course of military events. The unanimity of the nationalities must at length find expression in word and deed in the Reichsrath. What act could speak more distinctly to the world, could repudiate more ef-

fectively the impotent misconceptions as to the monarchy contained in the Entente's war aim note, could expose more completely the hypocrisy of the catchwords as to the protection of small nations, which have found a place of honor in President Wilson's phraseology also, than a speedy agreement between the nations of Austria? How could the Entente again dare to pose as the patron of national freedom and national rights if the nationalities of the Austrian Reichsrath stood solidly together and ordered their affairs peacefully in the protection of the armies in which their sons are fighting together? The solution formula behind which our enemies conceal their plans of oppression and world-domination would crumble if the representatives of the monarchy could point to the conclusion of a racial peace in the interior. . . . In short the national Ausgleich in Austria is today one of the monarchy's actual weapons of warfare. . . . Never perhaps were statesmen of far-reaching ambition and dexterous in Parliamentary management faced in Austria with a more capivating and grateful task."

DEFENSES OF VENICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—A correspondent of the Tribuna writes from Venice that the military situation along the newly acquired stretch of coast towards Montefalcone had been greatly strengthened. Every possible means of defense had been brought up to date and was now ready for action and it was thought that these defenses would play an important part in future operations. For some time Venice had been protected from the attacks of hostile aircraft by a new system of aerial defense for which the navy was responsible, and since this system had been in operation not a single enemy aircraft had dared to attack the city. It had seemed likely that with the enemy's principal naval bases so near, raids by small craft would be frequently attempted and possibly the landing of troops, either with a view to turning the flank of the Italian line, or simply to bring about panic and to divert the attention of the authorities; the coastal defenses had, however, been so good that not a single attack on the right wing of the army had been attempted from the sea. The Minister for the Navy, Signor Corsi, had recently been in the district and had visited Grado, now become an important point of defense for the right wing of the army, and Montefalcone. He told an inquirer that the feeling of the Italian forces everywhere was splendid. The soldiers knew that there was now no lack of war material, of big guns or of munitions; there was no boasting, but a clear grasp of the situation and complete confidence on the part of both officers and men.

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SOCIALIST PARTY CRISIS IN FRANCE

Supreme Effort Being Made by
M. Renaudel to Preserve
Unity—M. Longuet Sets Up
Defense for Stockholm Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—M. Renaudel is making a supreme effort to preserve the unity of the Socialist Party. L'Humanité has invited articles written by members of the Minority expressing their views on the question which are to be discussed at the National Council. A free expression of opinion, following on the publication of the text of the resolution which will be discussed at the national council, is invited, with the sole restriction that polemics offensive to members of the party shall be omitted. The first article to appear written for the particular purpose of making clear the point of view of the Minority is by Jean Longuet and is headed "Why we should go to Stockholm." He begins by justifying the action of the Dutch members of the International in calling a meeting at Stockholm. He points out that before the war the executive committee of the International included four Belgians: MM. Anseele, Huymans, Vandervelde and Bertrand. The fact that Belgium is occupied by German armies makes action by this committee impossible, since M.M. Anseele and Bertrand are prisoners in an invaded Belgium and M. Vandervelde is at Le Havre. M. Huymans alone is at The Hague where it was necessary to transfer the executive bureau if it was to continue to exist at all.

Three Dutch members were appointed to help him carry on the work at the request of the Belgian Executive Committee, and these Dutch members have since been accepted by all the sections of the International, with the exception of the French section. M. Longuet, from these facts, deduces the total legitimacy of the calling of the Stockholm conference and he remarks that since the conference has been deferred until a later date, there is plenty of time for the French section to decide whether it intends to continue declaring the powerlessness and the bankruptcy of the International at a time when sorely tried peoples are looking to it for help.

"This resurrection of the International," continues M. Longuet, "if, on the one hand, it has provoked from an immense hope and a magnificent enthusiasm among millions of workers and of Socialists, has, on the other, roused the passionate fury of a large portion of the bourgeois press. Particularly of those who have not ceased for the last three years to speculate on the worst racial hatred and who fear, above everything else, lest the proletariats of the world shall once more become united to wage their common fight. Never has there been such an epidemic of false or garbled news in every part of Europe, accompanied by the most insulting comments for Minority Socialists. Our enemies will make use of anything and everything in order to deceive public opinion. Thus great prominence has been given to a violent philippique by Mr. Gompers against the Stockholm conference, to whom the Temps refers as the qualified representative of the American proletariat. That Mr. Gompers is the president of the American Federation of Labor, the great central association of American conservative corporations, no one will deny. But never has Socialism had a more violent and bitter foe. It is sufficient to read his American Federationist to realize this. It will be understood why Maxim Gorki did not even publish Gompers' manifesto in his Socialist newspaper in Petrograd. M. Longuet continues to review the various expressions of opinion antagonistic to the Stockholm conference, and concludes with the hope that all will understand the terrible responsibility which they would be assuming if they prevented the International from becoming active once more.

While M. Renaudel in his anxiety to preserve the French Socialist Party one and indivisible attempts to minimize the differences which exist between the Majority and the Minority, there are other prominent members of the party who want the situation cleared up at any cost at the sitting of the National Council. Let it be definitely declared what the party intends to do in certain circumstances, whether it intends to enter into relations with certain persons or sections of the International and discuss, in common, questions which are the gravest which men have had to deal with for a very long time. This is what Louis Dubruhl demands. He declares that the party has got to choose between the views of the Majority and the minority. They are perfectly distinct and one or the other must disappear unless there is to be a distinct party within the party, and he adds, never has the unity of the party been more desirable than in these grave times through which we are living. But having recognized this fact he wants the federations carefully to consider the position of the party, since it is a case of choosing and not of confusing and slurring over difficulties.

Briefly he recapitulates the points on which the Majority and Minority are at variance. "Let us attend the Stockholm conference without taking into consideration anything but the fact that we have been called to it," says the Minority. The Majority asks the party to refuse to attend because the conference has been called in an irregular manner and is not frank as to its motives. The Minority says that it does not matter that, in the course of discussions on the time and the conditions of peace, they will ad-

dress themselves to Scheidemann, Ebert, Legien and others. "We are summoned by the international and we obey, regardless of who belongs to it." The Majority declares that they cannot deliberate on the time and the conditions of peace with men and parties who have made themselves the accomplices of Germany. They refuse to meet men who have continuously associated themselves with the undertakings and the crimes of their governments. The Minority finally says that it is necessary for the International to make itself acquainted with the forms which the peace to follow the war will take. It must deliberate as rapidly as possible in full assembly on essential problems, in order to shorten the war and define the conditions of a peace which would be acceptable to all. The Majority replies: The International can only judge of peace conditions when it has passed judgment on the war. Only then, when it has declared itself on the responsibilities at the beginning of the conflict, when it has, from its own point of view pronounced the necessary sentences and inflicted the necessary penalties, then will Socialist sections holding identical views and true to the same ideal be able to consider the general situation of Europe.

PEACE PLANS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria—As already reported by cable, the Fremdenblatt, which ranks as the official organ of the Austrian Government, recently published a "Reply to Social Democracy" which has been accepted on all sides as an official statement supplementary to Count Czernin's previous declaration as to the nonannexationist policy of the Dual Monarchy.

The article begins by noting that, inspired by a desire to do their part toward hastening the conclusion of the war, the Social Democrats of Austria, Hungary and Germany had met together in Berlin to consider whether the cause of peace could be promoted by an international Socialist conference. Also that, following on this meeting, the German Socialists questioned their Government, through the Internationale Korrespondenz, as to whether it was ready to declare officially its renunciation of annexations. This step, the article further notes, was in accordance with a resolution passed at the Berlin meeting and subscribed to by the Austrian and Hungarian delegates to the effect that the most important duty of the party was to urge the respective governments clearly to renounce any annexationist policy.

A declaration on this point on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government, the article continues, would really be superfluous, as it was already contained in various official utterances. If, however, the public wished to hear a fresh declaration it could be said that the Monarchy cherished absolutely no aggressive plans against Russia, neither did it contemplate an extension of its territory at her expense. Social Democratic and other circles, the article observes, will doubtless recognize that in making this declaration the Austro-Hungarian Government has spoken in a perfectly open and frank manner and without reservation. It may be expressly stated, however, the article adds, that the Austro-Hungarian Government's attitude must not be regarded abroad as a sign of weakness. The enemy would find himself grievously mistaken if he took that view. Austria-Hungary has repeatedly maintained that she is waging a war of defense, and that she will continue it until her aim has been attained, that is until she has secured her future existence. Not only is she determined to hold out, but she feels herself strong enough, both from the military and economic point of view, to fight out the struggle to a finish, and to subjugate those enemies who compel her to do so. If she has been ready to make an offer of peace, it is merely from a desire to prevent needless slaughter.

BAVAI AND ITS HISTORIC PAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The frontier of Belgium and France is very old country, if by that one may be understood to mean that every stone has a history reaching up to, if not beyond, the time of the Roman Empire. Witness Bava, which, not content with her Roman ancestry, claims descent from a certain Greek astrologer who foretold and witnessed the fall of Troy, sailed for western Europe, landed on the coast of Flanders and, inspired by the gods, built a town which he called after himself, Bavo. The legend goes on to say that he built a temple in the center of the town in which he set a heptagonal column from which started the seven roads which, passing through seven gates, stretched to the ends of the world. Bava is not mentioned in Caesar's Commentaries, but it occurs as Bagaum in the Itinerary of Antonine. Believers in the old Bavo myth used to say, in vindication of it, that Caesar besieged the town, but took six months to reduce it, during which time he lost so many of his men that he thought it best for his reputation to ignore the incident in his commentaries. Some of the old writers such as Jacques de Guise, Cordelier of Valenciennes, Clarendault and Hugues de Thoul supported Bavo as the builder of the roads, Hugues de Thoul declaring that Bavo's descendant, Brunealdus or Bruneault, a contemporary of Solomon's, completed them. Chaussees Bruneault is the popular name of the Roman roads in this part of the country to this day, and in the middle of Bava is a statue to Queen Bruneault, the daughter of the King of the Wisigoths, the famous rival of Frédégonde. The inscription on the base of the statue would show that both officially and popularly Bruneault, the Queen, is regarded as connected with the building of the roads, rather than the half mythical Brunealdus. It states that they were built originally by Marcus Agrippa in the year B. C., and that they were restored by Queen Bruneault. Heptagonal in shape, the seven sides of the plinth indicate the direction of the seven roads, Cologne, Utrecht, Tournai, Amiens, Soissons, Rheims and Treves.

South of Bava lies the great forest of Mormal, one of the densest in France. The Roman road from Vermand to Bava, a distance of 20 French miles, runs alongside of the forest and forms one of its boundaries. Emerging from the wood along the north road, Bava is seen perched on the top of a hill, with the seven straight roads radiating from her. They bear testimony to her greatness as a Roman city and as a fortress exposed to the full brunt of invading hordes. She could hardly stand in such a strategic position and not have her full quota of wars. Destroyed by the barbarians, she was again so completely ruined in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries that, when handed over to France by the treaty of Nimègue, she had not 10 houses left standing. Yet even now imposing remains of the walls of what was once an immense Roman amphitheater still stand, and in the soil of centuries which fills the arena, the inhabitants of Bava have planted their kitchen gardens.

It was almost at her gates that in 1709 the battle of Malplaquet was fought; a French defeat, but one of which Marlborough said, "Two more such victories and we are undone." Malplaquet village lies along the Roman road to Tongres, which crosses the wood of Lanère. Beyond the village it forms the frontier line between Belgium and France and the main street of a straggling village, Gofines, the houses of which are Belgian on the one side and French on the other. Just beyond Malplaquet, and not 500 yards from the frontier, is a customs house guarded by an armed sentinel. There is also a little pyramid of stones erected in memory of Marlborough, whom the people of France quaintly confuse with the hero of the old French song "Malbrunck s'en va t'en guerre, Mironot, Mironot, Mironot!"

WAR MUNITIONS AMENDMENT BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a letter addressed to Mr. Tyson Wilson, M. P., Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, gave the following explanation of the Munitions of War Amendment Bill, which has caused considerable industrial unrest:

The object of the Government in introducing the Munitions of War Amendment Bill, which will make dilution of labor on private work possible, Mr. Kellaway said, is to secure for war work a larger number of skilled men. The need for increased quantities of big guns, aeroplane engines, tanks and other munitions of

war, grows rapidly, and that need must be met if our armies are to succeed in their task. The success which has attended our recent offensive, and the fact that that success has been achieved at a comparatively small loss of life, is due largely to the fact that we have been able to supply our armies with great abundance of the best type of munitions. But the wear and tear of these munitions is excessive, and if the supply is to be maintained and the replacements are to be steadily made, it is imperative that we should be able to increase the number of men of certain types of skill available for the production of these munitions.

It is not only in regard to munitions of war, as the term is generally understood, that the need for great numbers of skilled men of certain classes is imperative. If this country is to defeat the plan of the Germans of starving our people by their submarine campaign, we must increase rapidly our production of new ships. We must also have a great increase in our production of agricultural implements. None of these needs can be met, unless the Government is able to secure for war work a number of the skilled men now engaged on private work. But our private industries have already been drastically restricted by recruitment for the army and for munitions work. A further withdrawal of skilled labor would mean bringing these industries absolutely to an end, unless the Government has the same power to dilute the skilled labor which remains on civil work which it now possesses in regard to war work.

In that case, Mr. Kellaway went on to argue, it would be difficult, if not impossible, when the war ends, to get them reestablished in time, to find work for the men who have left for munitions work, or for the army. If we can keep the industries in being, he added, even on a limited scale, it will be possible rapidly to bring back into them the men who were engaged before the war, or have been engaged upon them up to the present time. As I said, on the second reading of the bill, it will be a calamity, and it will be a crime, if, when the war is over, the men who have been fighting, or have been transferred to war work, find their original occupations gone. After denying various allegations regarding the bill, such as that it was the intention of the Government to remove the skilled men from private work, and transfer them to the army for general military service, Mr. Kellaway added: "I am satisfied that when the bill is understood by the workmen of the country they will recognize that it is in the best interests of labor now and after the war, and that it is essential if we are to defeat the German plan of starving us into surrender."

SMALL PROFITS FOR SUGAR REFINERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—According to a report of W. F. O'Connor, the Cost of Living Commissioner, which was laid on the table of the House of Commons, the Canadian sugar refineries did not do an exceedingly profitable business last year. One sugar refinery, stated the commissioner, operated at a serious loss, one earned no dividends and made just enough to pay bond interest and that the other four Canadian refineries made profits which averaged one-fifth of a cent a pound, or 20 cents on the hundred pounds. The average cost to the refineries was from 6½ to 7 cents per pound.

In Ontario and Quebec the wholesalers made 3 per cent, but it cost them 8 per cent to do business. The cost of raw sugar had doubled or more. Sugar, said Mr. O'Connor, was always sold at a loss. Wholesalers had to have it and the refiners would not allow better terms. Wholesalers had to put up with it or the refiners would deal directly with the retailers.

CANADA MOVES TO STOP SMUGGLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—A resolution moved by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs amending the Canadian Customs Act, was passed through the House of Commons which provided for the collection of duties in certain cases on goods imported by the crown. The resolution also provides that if any imported goods seized in any building within 100 yards from the frontier between Canada and any foreign country are forfeited, such building shall be seized, taken down and removed.

The object is to do away with certain road houses built on the international boundary line which are used in the evasion of the custom law. The present bill was intended, said the minister, to show that crown importations were subject to taxation just the same as importations by individuals.

YPRES IN DAYS PRECEDING WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—No greater contrast could have been imagined than Ypres and Armentières, or Ypres and Courtrai, yet these are all three of the same medieval Flemish lineage. Bruges la Mort could well have shared her cognomen with Ypres, even before war had reduced Ypres to a ruin. Many of these old towns with proud histories have chosen to live in the past rather than in the present. Merville went so far as to refuse vehemently to allow the railway between Dunkirk and Lille to pass through her boundaries. Armentières, though she was old, accepted, and she has, as a result, prospered exceedingly. Ghent, Courtrai and Armentières are the three medieval towns which have increased in importance with the centuries. Hondschoote, Ypres and Wervicq looked back and fossilized. Ypres, before once more becoming tragic with the tragedy of war, has fallen to being "a sleepy country town, with clean, well kept streets, dull and uninteresting, save for the stately Cloth Hall which stands there a silent memorial of the past."

Ypres stood 20 miles from the French frontier, in that rich and fertile plain of Flanders, a fastness of medievalism on the edge of the ultra modernism of the industrial centers of France and Belgium. Her famous Halle des Drapiers stranded in the monotony of a deserted town, a splendid survival of the busy marts of the Hanseatic League, her churches and Gothic museum dim echoes of a cruel past, her old houses and quiet inhabitants, the ghost of a turbulent city which took her share in the heroic events of Flanders' history. Ypres with Bruges and Ghent was one of the three "bonnes villes" to appoint deputies to defend the rights and privileges of the entire Flemish people. She starts her history as a fortress on an island in the River Yperlee, on the banks of which gradually clustered the houses which formed the commune of Ypres. Beginning as a center of military defense she continued so, French city by virtue of the Treaty of Nimègue, she was fortified by Vauban and this doubles her importance. During the Seventeenth Century Ypres suffered four sieges and was each time captured by the French armies. But long previously, in the year 1303, she suffered a blow from which her trade never fully recovered. Owing to the constant warfare and the siege of the town by the English under Spencer and the citizens of Ghent, a large proportion of her cloth weavers left her walls for the banks of the Lys at Wervicq. The extraordinary resistance of Ypres, during this 61 days' siege, in spite of the desperate assaults of the English and of its Ghent fellow countrymen, is one of the proud chapters of the city's history. Only the gateway, were of stone at that period, the rampart being of earth planted with masses of thorn bushes strengthened by wooden posts, while as an outer defense there were wooden stockades and ditches between which ran a dyke planted with a palisade of pointed stakes. The victory of the townsmen continued to be celebrated by a kermesse held on Aug. 1 of each year, and known as Thuinag, the Day of Enclosures. Ypres had her share of the religious wars of the Sixteenth Century. Preaching, in the fields surrounding the town, by converts to the New Learning began as early as 1562, but until 1578 Ypres held for the cause of Philip. She then became the headquarters of the Protestants and five years later was besieged by Alexander of Parma, the siege lasting from July, 1578 to the April of the following year. The town then capitulated and fell a prey to the Spanish soldiery.

She was reduced to some 5000 inhabitants and her fortifications were in ruins. In 1689 Vauban says of her that she was "formerly great, populous, and busy, but much reduced by much sedition and revolts of its inhabitants which it has endured."

From early days Ypres was troubled by bitter dissensions of capital and labor within her gates and by the jealousies with which the great towns of Flanders regarded each other's prosperity. Ypres and Poperinghe were constantly at war, chiefly owing to the monopoly which forbade weaving within three leagues of the town of Ypres; a law which was continually being ignored by the weavers of the neighboring communes who made and sold imitation Ypres cloth. The sharp line of delimitation drawn between the artisan and merchant class led to a jealous guarding of their rights by the workers. In 1361 some tragic incidents occurred, the mob rushing the Town Hall, imprisoning the magistrates in the belfry and executing three of their members. Probably no town has suffered more than Ypres from war in all its forms.

At the west end of the Grande Place d'Ypres stood, up to the autumn of 1914, a monument which neither Bruges nor any other town of medieval Flanders could equal. The Halle des Drapiers, the Cloth Hall, was completed in 1304, 100 years after its first stone was laid by Baldwin of Constantinople, Count of Flanders. The design, by an architect who remains unknown, was simple, but splendid in effect. The facade of the ground floor, something like 150 yards in length, had rectangular doors over which were two rows of pointed windows, one over the other and in exactly similar style. In the upper row every second window was walled and in the niche stood the statues of historical characters. The edifice was turreted and in the center rose a belfry. The most beautiful of the additions made since the completion of the hall was the Nieuwerk of the Seventeenth Century, in the style of the Spanish Renaissance.

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R. P. HUTTON TO LEAD WISCONSIN DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wisconsin drys will go into the battle by which they hope to elect a Legislature pledged to pass a State-wide prohibition measure and a Governor who will sign it, under the leadership of R. P. Hutton, the man who placed Oregon in the dry column in 1914 by 56,000 majority. Mr. Hutton has accepted the superintendency of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. S. Lean, who will take a vacation after five years of effort in which he made a good part of the State dry under local option.

RAILROAD MERGER BILL APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman has signed the bill permitting the merger of railroad corporations under certain conditions. It provides that a business corporation, owning two-thirds or more of the capital stock of a railroad corporation, or of each of two or more railroad corporations, may become a railroad corporation with the consent of the holders of the two-thirds or more of the capital stock, and may merge the railroad corporations. The bill also regulates the procedure and rights of minority stockholders and creditors.

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GOVERNMENT AS FREIGHTER

Authority on Railroad Problems
Advocates United States Ownership of Fast Freight Lines to Be Operated as Parcel Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Government ownership and operation of privately owned fast freight lines is advocated by Francis C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, and an authority on railroad problems, as a partial and possibly an adequate solution of the two needs which he believes are immediate and urgent in this country. Those needs he describes as a great increase in the carrying capacity of the railroads, and a central governmental authority to mobilize the transportation of the country, as well as the needs of industry, agriculture and the consumer, with power to send cars where most urgently needed.

"As it is now," he says in a statement issued by the Joseph Fels International Corporation, "the last named vital function is guided by hundreds of different railroad officials, each one of whom is interested in carrying the freight that brings the highest return, and that insures the longest haul over his particular road. There is no thought of the needs of the whole nation, or concern for the industrial and agricultural life of the whole people. Railroadings is run for the railroads. It must be run for national service; possibly for national existence."

"There exist a number of private car companies and fast freight lines which own thousands of cars and perform a vast freight business midway between the express companies and the railroads. Each of these companies is a transportation agency similar to a railroad except that it owns no track, motive power or other equipment."

"Here is a ready-made agency already working in harmony with the railroads and well-known to shippers that could be mobilized into an agency for relieving the situation. The Government could quickly acquire all these fast freight lines and merge them into a single operating agency under the control of an administrative director such as General Goethals, or some one trained in transportation on the Panama Canal. A division of transportation could be created, or the system could be turned over as a division of the Post Office, to be operated as is the parcel post."

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LIQUOR CLAUSES IN FOOD BILLS

Lever Measure to Be Taken Up
in House—Gore Compromise
Before Senate Empowers Pres-
ident to Commandeer Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conservation of foodstuffs during the war, by forbidding their use in the production of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, has been simmered down in Congress to four distinct propositions. These proposals are contained in bills now pending on the House and Senate calendars—the Lever Food Control Bill, which the lower branch takes up for consideration on Monday; and the Gore bill in the Senate. The latter is a compromise bill, embracing and superseding numerous amendments offered to the food bills.

The prohibition feature contained in the Lever bill is merely a general, permissive clause, vesting authority in the President to limit, regulate or prohibit the use of foods, food materials or feeds in the production of beverages, both alcoholic and non-alcoholic, whenever he finds such a course "essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food."

A fine of \$5000 or two years' imprisonment is provided for those who violate any notice or regulation issued by the President under the act.

The three other propositions are contained in the Gore bill. One clause would, by mandatory action, stop the use of nonperishable foods or feeds for the manufacture of intoxicating beverages. A proviso would empower the President to prohibit also such use of perishable foods or feed products. The penalty proposed for violation of these two provisions is a \$2000 fine or from 90 days to one year in prison. The final proposition is to "authorize and direct" the President to commandeer stocks of distilled spirits held in the United States in bond, when they would be valuable for redistillation for the manufacture of munitions of war and for other military purposes.

The chief clauses of the Gore bill in detail are as follows:

"During the continuance of the present war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purpose any non-perishable product suitable for food or feed. Provided that whenever the President shall ascertain that it is necessary, to conserve the food or feed supplies of the Army, Navy and people of the United States, he is empowered to give public notice of the fact so ascertained, and thereupon to restrict or prohibit the use of any perishable food or feed product in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

"The President is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation, in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other hospital supplies; or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits, for the purposes herein enumerated."

GERMANY HEARS OF U. S. AIRPLANE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to Senator Sheppard, part author of the Sheppard-Hurlburt Bill for a Federal department of aeronautics, Germany has adopted a new plan for building 2000 flying craft in lieu of the 2000 machines previously planned.

This action, said the Senator, has been taken since it became known that the United States is to develop a big fleet of flyers for the war. As a consequence the hearings on the Sheppard-Hurlburt Bill will be continued Monday in secret session, that further details of this Government's plans may not reach the enemy.

GOVERNOR NAMES EXEMPTION BOARDS

Governor McCall has transmitted to President Wilson the names of the men recommended by him for appointment to the 122 exemption boards required under the provisions of the Selective Draft Act in Massachusetts. The names of the appointees will be announced either direct through the President or else by the Governor acting on instructions from Washington. Each board will consist of three members residing in the district.

In Boston each ward constitutes a separate division, with the exception of Division 2, which is made up of wards 3 and 4; division 4, which comprises precincts 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Ward 4, and Division 5, which comprises precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Ward 5.

The following cities, together with the town of Brookline, constitute each a division of their own: Medford, Waltham, Chicopee, Newton, Quincy, Salem, Taunton, Everett, Pittsfield and Fitchburg.

In other cities the divisions are:

Lynn—Division 1, wards 1, 2, 3; Division 2, wards 3 and 4; Division 3, wards 6 and 7.

Malden—Division 1, wards 1, 2, 3; Division 2, wards 5, 6, 7.

Holyoke—Division 1, wards 1, 2, 3;

Division 2, wards 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Haverhill—Division 1, wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7; Division 2, wards 5 and 6.
Somerville—Division 1, wards 1, 3, 4; Division 2, wards 2 and 6; Division 3, wards 6 and 7.
Lowell—Division 1, wards 1, 5, 9; Division 2, wards 2 and 3; Division 3, wards 4, 7, 8; Division 4, Ward 6.
Chelsea—Division 1, wards 1 and 3; Division 2, wards 2, 4 and 5.
Cambridge—Division 1, wards 1, 2, 3; Division 2, wards 4, 6; Division 3, wards 5, 7, 8; Division 4, wards 9, 10, 11.
Lawrence—Division 1, wards 1, 6; Division 2, wards 2, 3; Division 3, wards 4 and 5.
New Bedford—Division 1, Ward 1; Division 2, wards 2 and 3; Division 3, wards 4 and 5; Division 4, Ward 6.
Brookton—Division 1, wards 1, 2, 3, 4; Division 2, wards 5, 6, 7.
Springfield—Division 1, wards 1, 2, 3, 4; Division 2, wards 5, 6, 7.
Springfield—Division 1, wards 1 and 2; Division 2, wards 3, 4, 5; Division 3, wards 6, 7, 8.
Worcester—Division 1, wards 1 and 2; Division 2, Ward 3; Division 3, wards 5 and 6; Division 4, wards 5 and 7; Division 5, wards 8, 9, 10.
In addition, there are 43 other divisions, or cities and towns jointly.

BOSTON CHEERS THE KILTIES AT FAREWELL EVENT

United States Flag and Staff Are
Presented to Visitors by New
York Highlanders

Members of the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Canadian Overseas Battalion, better known as the Kilties, will leave Boston tomorrow night for Fredericton, N. B. They were given a farewell celebration in Mechanics Building last night following a two weeks recruiting campaign in Boston during which 600 men were enlisted. The first recruits arrived on June 3, their famous pipe band arriving the following Thursday.

Thousands of men and women, many of them city and State officials, gave cheer after cheer to the Kilties at the farewell exercises last night. A United States flag and staff were presented by the Seventy-first New York Highlanders to Col. Percy A. Guthrie, commander of the battalion, who asked the people to look forward to the day that the Kilties would return and in Mechanics Hall give back the same flag accompanied by the flag of Canada, battle-scarred, but the flags of victory and emblematic of liberty for all.

Streets leading to Mechanics Building from all sides were crowded by cheering onlookers as the parade of pipe bands and kilted soldiers passed. After entering the building, the pipers marched around several times, but the enthusiastic crowd nearly outdid the music with its cheers.

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, representing Governor McCall, said that he was proud of the regiment, especially as one of the men in his brigade joined the Twenty-Sixth Canadian earlier in the war. "I have been sitting with a gallant French officer on my left," he said, "and a gallant Canadian officer on my right, both of whom saw great service in this war, and perhaps the next time we meet I will have French troops on my left and Canadian troops on my right, and we will see it through to a finish. With the Tricolor of France and the Maple Leaf of Canada and the Stars and Stripes, we will win everlasting peace for the world."

Major T. L. Hunt, U. S. A., representing Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, said: "Nothing but Teutonic stupidity could ever believe that America would remain quiet. Tell our allied comrades that America is determined never to sheath the sword until the world has been made safe for democracy and the crown of thorns on Belgium and France is lifted." Mayor Curley said that the Kilties have shown the Boston Public Safety Committee how to win recruits.

The house cheered again when it was announced that the first man to respond to the call of Lincoln in '61, John Kinnear, was to shake hands with the first man who enlisted in Canada, Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie. Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie said that it was a great day for the Kilties, for Canada, the United States, and the British Empire. The celebration was brought to a close by the sounding of "taps" by the bugle band of the British Military and Naval Veterans Association.

PUBLISHERS' PROFITS TAX IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a scant majority the Senate Finance Committee Friday wrote into the war revenue bill a proposition for a 3 per cent tax on publishers' profits. This supercedes the tax on advertising which the committee had practically agreed to.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

For the benefit of rest homes of the Girls' Friendly Society, Miss Cornelia Warren will open her estate, Cedar Hill, Waltham, to the public on June 18 from 2:30 to 6. An opportunity will be offered to visit the model dairy farm and the maze, which is an exact reproduction of the one at Hampton Court, England. There will be three entertainments during the afternoon given in the Rustic Theater by the candidates of the society. The committee in charge consists of Miss E. Mackintosh, chairman, Mrs. William L. Clark, Mrs. Kenneth R. Forbes, Mrs. Emelius Smith, Mrs. S. P. H. Winslow, Mrs. Francis S. Kershaw, Miss E. D. Adams, Miss M. B. Bellamy, Miss Fanny Fisher.

FOOD BILL GETS RIGHT OF WAY

Takes Lead Over War Revenue
Bill in Senate, Where Lever
Measure Is Introduced on
President's Urging It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson told a delegation of senators who called at the White House on Friday that the pending food control legislation must have right of way in Congress. The high cost of living, he is reported to have emphasized, must be checked without further ado. Acting on this recommendation, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, late Friday introduced the Lever Food Bill in the Senate, where it will come up for action even ahead of the \$1,500,000,000 war revenue bill.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, which has been split over the question of food legislation to the extent of being unable to report out the Administration Bill, is to hold a meeting today again to consider the subject. A temporizing food bill which Chairman Gore reported out from the committee some time ago was immediately recommitted, and has been pigeonholed ever since. Senator Gore hopes to be able to report out the Lever bill next week. The House takes up the Lever bill on Monday. The President hopes to get action on the measure before July 1, so that Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, will have authority back of him in controlling food distribution, beginning with the southern wheat harvest late in July.

AMPLE COAL SUPPLY AT MINES PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Assurances that the coal supply produced at the mines next year will be ample have been given by the miners. Under an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal committee of the Council of National Defense, reached on Friday, 1,000,000,000 tons are promised. Sufficient coal for world needs is one of the dominating features of the war.

REGISTRATION MAY EXCEED 9,500,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the totals from four states still unreported, the nation's military registration roll had almost touched 9,000,000 on Friday night, and officials predicted the final tabulation might show more than 9,500,000.

The total from 44 states and the district of Columbia was 8,898,517, compared to a census estimate of 9,621,837. For the four states yet to report, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Montana and Wyoming, the aggregate census estimate is more than 680,000.

Bronzes from Japan



Beautiful—distinctive
—among the most desirable
of decorative
pieces for

Wedding Gifts

Bell metal with hand-applied cloisonne work, reproducing the graceful patterns and rich colorings of the famous antique bronzes.

The prices are decidedly moderate for bronzes of such merit.

Vases, 3.75, 6.50 to 30.00.
Jardinières, 4.50 to 18.50.
Small Vases, 1.50 and 1.75.
Book Ends, 25.00 and 27.50.

Several special pieces, such as:

Two Artistic Table Lamps
85.00

Each has as base a superb cloisonne vase—one in an unique black and white dragon design—the other with fretwork pattern—both with hand-painted shades lined with silk. (One sketched above.)

Fifth Floor.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., Boston

Established
A Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street,
Boston

Tuesday—new goods for summer—special prices—Tuesday

Important Sales

Important Sales—Summer Dresses of crepe Georgette, specially priced 19.50 to 35.00
Important Sales—Summer Dresses of taffeta, specially priced 19.50 and 25.00
Important Sales—Summer Dresses of nets, voiles, laces, specially priced 17.50 to 35.00
Important Sales—Summer Dresses, our own silks, specially priced 25.00 and 35.00
Important Sales—Summer Dresses, custom made, specially priced 25.00 to 45.00
Important Sales—Summer Dresses for misses, Georgette, taffeta, specially priced 19.50
Important Sales—Summer Dresses for misses, fine silks, specially priced 25.00
Important Sales—Summer Dresses for misses, custom made, specially priced 35.00
Important Sales—Summer Inexpensive Dresses, fine voiles, specially priced 7.50, 10.50 to 15.00
Important Sales—Summer Inexpensive Dresses, net with lace, specially priced 12.50 and 16.50
Important Sales—Summer Inexpensive Dresses, linen, poplin, specially priced 7.50 to 13.75
Important Sales—Summer Inexpensive Dresses, tub silk, taffeta, specially priced 16.50
Important Sales—Summer Furs, fox scarfs, etc., specially priced 29.50 to 125.00
Important Sales—Summer Coats, Bolivia Cloth, specially priced 35.00 and 45.00
Important Sales—Summer Coats, our own navy serge, specially priced 25.00
Important Sales—Summer Coats, Palm Beach cloth, khaki, specially priced 12.50
Important Sales—Summer Suits, our own navy serge, specially priced 25.00
Important Sales—Summer Suits, fashionable silks, specially priced 25.00 and 35.00
Important Sales—Summer Suits, wool jersey, outing suits, specially priced 19.50
Important Sales—Summer Suits for misses, navy serge, specially priced 19.50 and 25.00
Important Sales—Summer Suits for misses, taffeta, specially priced 25.00
Important Sales—Summer Waists, voile, batiste, etc., specially priced 2.00, 2.95, 3.95
Important Sales—Summer Waists, French importations, specially priced 3.50 to 9.50
Important Sales—Summer Waists, crepe Georgette, specially priced 5.75
Important Sales—Summer Skirts, tub materials, specially priced 3.00 to 5.00
Important Sales—Summer Petticoats, chiffon taffeta, specially priced 2.95
Important Sales—Summer Hosiery, silk hose, black, colors, specially priced 1.15
Important Sales—Summer Gloves, light fabrics, specially priced 85c and 1.00
Important Sales—Summer Sweaters, Shetland weave, specially priced 5.95 and 7.50
Important Sales—Summer Underwear, night gowns, skirts, specially priced 1.00
Important Sales—Summer Cretonnes, imported qualities, specially priced 35c and 45c
Important Sales—Summer Curtains of scrim, crochet edges, specially priced 2.50
Important Sales—Summer Linens, huck towels, specially priced 37 1-2c to 85c

Hats for Summer

Hats for dress occasions.
Hats for semi-dress wear.
Hats for seashore events.
Hats for mountain resorts.

Many priced but
\$10 to \$25

Transparent brims
Fur trimmings
Pastel shades
Lovely flowers
Sailor shapes
Poke effects

White Milan
Hair braids
Crepe Georgette
Lisere
Shadow lace
Bangkok straw



Hat and Veil shown by Chandler & Co.

Lingerie Waists

Unusually complete assortment for summer wear

Summer styles in dainty batiste. \$2.00
Summer styles in voile and dimity.
Summer styles in handkerchief linen.
Summer styles—the best new models.
Summer styles—complete in sizes. \$3.95
Summer styles—very moderate prices.

French Lingerie Blouses, most stylish of waists, 3.50 to 9.50

Custom-Made Dresses

Summer styles for women and misses

\$35 to \$45
Made in our own workrooms.
Made by our own dressmakers.
Many made from our own materials.
Models for street and evening.
Crepe Georgette and silks with Georgette.
Crepe de chine, taffeta, armure Rousseau.

Styles as exclusive as those of the fashionable dressmakers, at prices very much less.

INDISPENSABLES ONLY EXEMPT

Provost Marshal Crowder Says
Such as Cannot Be Spared in
Any Industry Will Alone Be
Dropped From Draft Lists

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farmers are not exempt from military service. To dispel the widespread impression that men in agricultural pursuits are exempt from the selective draft, Provost Marshal-General Crowder today reiterated that only "indispensable men" in any industry will be exempted.

Every man that can serve the nation better as a soldier than in the industry or occupation in which he happens to be, will be called to the colors unless it works an actual hardship upon his dependents. The others—indispensables—will be exempted.

In a proclamation of exemption regulations to be issued within a few days by President Wilson, provisions are made for determining who are—and who are not—the "indispensable men." Such is the tremendous task confronting the appellate exemption boards. The proclamation places the sole power to pass upon occupational claims for exemption into the hands of those boards. One is created for each Federal judicial district—eighty-four in the country.

President Wilson's proclamation will furnish general rules for the guidance of the appellate boards, but the power to exempt or refuse exemption is left largely to their discretion. In preparation for the working of the draft, the Government printing office is turning out millions of blanks for the use of the exemption boards. As soon as the regulations are out the shipments of these blanks will begin.

Montana Leads

War Registration in United States
Nears 100 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Grabbing all honors in war registration, Montana showed itself to be the leading State. Official returns at the Provost Marshal General's office revealed that Montana's registration exceeded the census estimates by 20 per cent, that it was the first State in which most of the men refused to claim exemption and that even the Negroes declined exemption opportunities. Montana's total registration was 88,273.

With New Mexico, Wyoming and Kentucky missing, registration totaled nearly 9,500,000 today. Provost Marshal-General Crowder declares the totals show practically a 100 per cent registration.

Computation today revealed that there are 726,925 men in the military establishment of the United States who were not required to register, but were included in the census estimates. Addition of this number to the actual registration will bring the total above the census estimate of 10,200,000.

ANARCHISTS ARE HELD FOR TRIAL

(Continued from page one)

with red blood in its veins can be forced to fight against his will. But you cannot successfully oppose conscription if you approve of, or submit to, registration. Every beginning is hard. But if the Government can induce you to register it will have little difficulty in putting over conscription.

*By registering you willfully supply the Government with the information

It needs to make conscription effective. Registration means placing in the hands of the authorities the despotic power of the machinery of passports which made darkest Russia what it was before the revolution. There are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of young men in this country who have never voted and who have never paid taxes, and who, legally speaking, have no official existence. Their registration means nothing short of suicide in a majority of cases.

"Failure to register is punishable by imprisonment. Refusal to be conscripted may be punishable by death. To register is to acknowledge the right of the Government to conscript. The consistent conscientious objector to human slaughter will neither register nor be conscripted."

"ALEXANDER BERKMAN," the article in Mother Earth, which is mentioned in the complaint, is quite long. That part which counsel's defiance of the Selective Draft Law reads:

"The No-Conscription League has been formed for the purpose of encouraging conscientious objectors to affirm their liberty of conscience, and to translate their objection to human slaughter by refusing to participate in the killing of their fellowmen. The No-Conscription League is to be the voice of protest against war, and against the coercion of conscientious objectors to participate in the war. Our platform may be summarized as follows:

"We oppose conscription because we are internationalists, antimilitarists, and opposed to all wars waged by capitalistic governments.

"We will fight for what we choose to fight for; we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight. We believe that the militarization of America is an evil that far outweighs in its antisocial and antilibertarian effects any good that may come from America's participation in the war. We will resist conscription by every means in our power, and we will sustain those who, for similar reasons, refuse to be conscripted."

The grand jury does not meet again until Monday. The Goldman-Berkman case will be presented to that body as soon as it convenes, and it is believed the Government will ask for an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the Draft Law. A conviction will carry a sentence of two years in the penitentiary and the judge may also, in his discretion, impose fines as high as \$10,000. The indictment, if returned, may also contain several counts, which would make possible a sentence in each case of six to 10 years in prison.

It was pointed out yesterday that neither Berkman nor Emma Goldman is a citizen of the United States, and that if convicted they may both be deported after their prison terms are served. The laws of the United States provide that where an alien has twice been convicted of crime in this country he may be deported no matter how many years he has been in this country.

Two Hundred Detained

Police and Soldiers Quell Antidraft
Disturbance in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At meetings of Socialists and other antiwar and anti-conscription interests last night about 200 men were detained by the police because they could not show registration cards. Trouble at one meeting started when soldiers demanded cards of persons leaving the hall. The soldiers tried to disperse meetings outside the hall and were attacked by the people. In some cases bayonets were drawn and police sticks were used. The police also used automobiles with strong search lights.

Another disturbance occurred outside the station house. This meeting was held by the people's council recently formed by a conference of Socialists and similar interests. At another meeting addressed by Morris Hillquit there were 200 policemen, 50 soldiers and several National Guardsmen in civilian clothes. Trouble less serious than at the other meeting resulted when the police and soldiers began to round up those who had not registered. Several were arrested.

Women planned to march to City Hall today and ask Mayor Mitchell as to the people's rights. Antiwar interests say the arrests of the anarchist leaders will serve to fan the flame of opposition to conscription and all other measures which they say prove that there is a movement on foot to Prussianize America.

The captain of the Lower East Side precinct in which one of the anti-conscription disturbances occurred last night, said to this bureau today that there was no doubt that military men with and without uniforms and without any authority whatever, had for several days been causing trouble by demanding registration cards from

the people and trying to break up their meetings.

So far as it lay in his power, he did not propose to tolerate such actions and he would protect the people from it. The attitude taken by Police Commissioner Woods is that the police will protect citizens in their legal rights to hold meetings, and that it is as much a violation of the law to break up a meeting as it is to incite violence. This means that the police will guard against treasonable meetings, but will not allow militiamen to assume authority which could not be theirs except under conditions of martial law.

The captain referred to has told soldiers to keep out of his station unless they have legitimate business there, and he tells freely of several cases in which he has warned militiamen not to approach persons for their registration cards. These soldiers claim they act under sergeant's orders and other officers who are seldom on the scene. The police are prepared to punish violations of the law, whether committed by civilians or soldiers. Arrests by soldiers, however, would only aggravate the trouble and it is probable that a conference will be held between the city and Federal authorities to reach a basis upon which the situation can be handled for the best interests of all concerned.

Newspaper Issue Seized

LYNN, Mass.—Federal officials yesterday seized this week's issue of an Italian newspaper printed at 32 Oxford Street, and at the same time Deputy United States Marshal Smith arrested John Erarno of 57 An-

drew Street, a compositor, employed in the establishment. The man arrested was charged with disseminating anti-conscription propaganda. The arrest of Erarno came as the result of investigation made by the authorities following the posting on bill boards, trees and walls of anti-conscription bills and posters. Lewis Gallarino, owner and editor of the Lynn paper, who was arrested in Wrentham on Thursday, was arraigned along with the compositor in Boston yesterday, where they pleaded not guilty and were held in \$10,000 for a hearing June 23.

NITRATES FOR FARM USE TO BE AVAILABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Smith of South Carolina tells a Washington representative of The Christian Science Monitor he has the assurance of President Wilson that the Government merchant ships engaged in the Panama Canal trade will return with cargoes of South American nitrates for the Atlantic seaboard farmers, to aid in crop intensification. The Senator announces the purpose of attaching to the Food Control Bill his measure for a fund of \$10,000,000 for furnishing nitrates to the farmers at cost during the war. This action will take the subject to conference.

Reports that large quantities of nitrogenous products are being held in the United States for a higher market are understood by Senator Smith to have foundation. He also says

that since the agitation for South American nitrates started in Congress several weeks ago, he understands that the market in the Southern nations has largely advanced.

NO HOLIDAY AT THE POSTOFFICE MONDAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster-General Burleson informed Representative Tague on Friday night that his department could not grant a holiday to the postal employees on June 17, which this year is celebrated on June 18.

Congressman Tague has used every effort and personally went to Mr. Burleson and urged that the precedent of 20 years should be followed and a holiday granted. Late on Friday Mr. Tague received a letter from First Assistant Postmaster-General J. C. Koons denying the request and stating that June 17 was not recognized as a holiday in the postal laws or in the appropriation bill for 1917 and that the Post Office Department could not recognize any holidays not specified by law.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY AVIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Plans have been completed for the establishment of a course in aviation at the University of Texas, to cover a period of about eight weeks. The students will then be sent to some army post where they will be given instruction in flying and prepared for actual service.

DEFENSE WORK IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Following is a summary of some of the accomplishments of the California Council of Defense in the last two months:

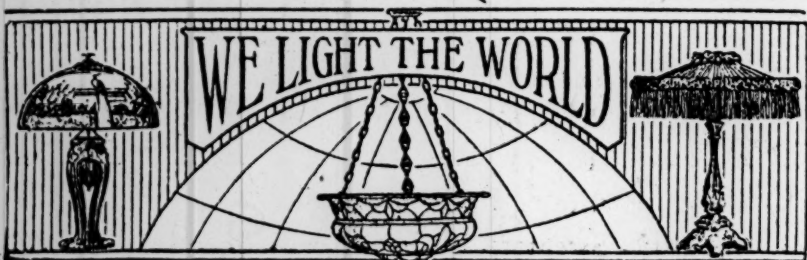
The council has increased the forthcoming crop production of California more than 30 per cent; utilized scores of heretofore wasted by-products and made them available for industrial purposes; supervised the formation of more than 250 companies of home guards, and coordinated the work of Federal, State and municipal employment bureaus.

The United States Forest Service, working in cooperation with the California State Council of Defense, is planning to stock the national forest ranges of the State to their fullest capacity with cattle.

CANADA CUSTOMS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian customs returns for the month of May amounted to \$17,144,368, the largest monthly return in the history of the country. The revenue increased just over \$4,000,000 over the corresponding month of last year. For the two months of the fiscal year ended May 31, the total customs revenue was \$31,293,525 as compared with \$23,400,953 for the corresponding period during the past fiscal year.



Electric and Gas Lighting Fixtures

Now on display, a wonderful collection of the finest fixtures of American and foreign manufacture, including Beautiful Semi-Indirect Bowls in Alabaster, Alberline and Evenlite Glass, all lighted to show desired effect.

Beautiful Lamps, \$2 to \$250

Handsome Designs for Floor and Table, with exclusive new Silk and Glass Shades, all lighted to show the desired effects.

Our Prices Are Guaranteed Lowest—Quality Considered

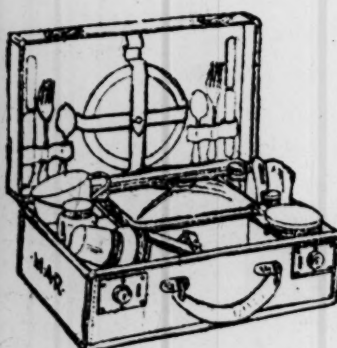
Send for our Illustrated Catalogue

McKenney & Waterbury Co.

181 Franklin Street, corner Congress, Boston, Mass.

Summer-Visiting Luggage

There is a certain satisfaction—however unworthy—in being seen travelling with smart luggage.



CROSS COMBINATION WARDROBE TRUNK, for men or women, three-ply veneer basswood, fibre binding, brass mountings, bolts and lock, nine garment hangers, five drawers in all; lock and key, drawer for men's hats, two interchangeable drawers for ladies' hats; shoe box. Size:—40 x 22 1/2 inches. From

\$28.50 to \$115.00

LUNCHEON CASE, black enamel-cloth, dust and waterproof, washable lining, containing—Knives, forks, teaspoons, plates, cups and saucers, napkins, tablespoons, sandwich box, salt and pepper shakers, Thermos butter jar, preserve jar, space for Thermos bottle; fitted for two

For 4 and 6 persons, without Thermos bottles.....\$32.50 - \$42.00

SUIT CASE (open and closed), black enamel-cloth covering, russet leather binding, reinforced corners, brass locks and mountings, cretonne lining, pocket in cover, removable tray, two pockets in body. Sizes:—24-inch and 26-inch \$10.50 - \$11.00

Initials painted free of charge on articles over ten dollars in price.

An extensive line of Motor Ribes, Pillows, Rail Bags, Hat Boxes, Thermos Kits, etc.

Mark Cross Company

145 Tremont Street, near Temple Place, Boston

NEW YORK—204 Fifth Avenue—233 Broadway 89 Regent Street—LONDON

World's Greatest Leather Stores

Hundred
Page
Illustrated
Catalogue

A Larger Car!

Better Materials!

Lower Price!



The wheelbase is 112 inches—it seats five big people in perfect comfort.

Better materials go into this car than any other car of such comfortable size sold for so low a price. We buy in larger quantities and get high quality at low price.

With no sacrifice of quality we believe this car

is priced lower than any other car so beautiful, so powerful, so economical, so easy riding and of such comfortable size because for years we have produced the famous 35 horsepower Overland in larger quantities than any other similar car is produced.

It is value unequalled—get yours now.

CONNELL & McKONE CO., Distributors

PHONE BAY BAY 8730-8731-8732-8733-8734-8735-8736-8737

Retail Salesroom, 533-539 Commonwealth Avenue.

Service Station, 109 Brookline Avenue.

Manchester, N. H., Branch, 40 Merrimack Street.

Worcester Branch, 753 Main Street.

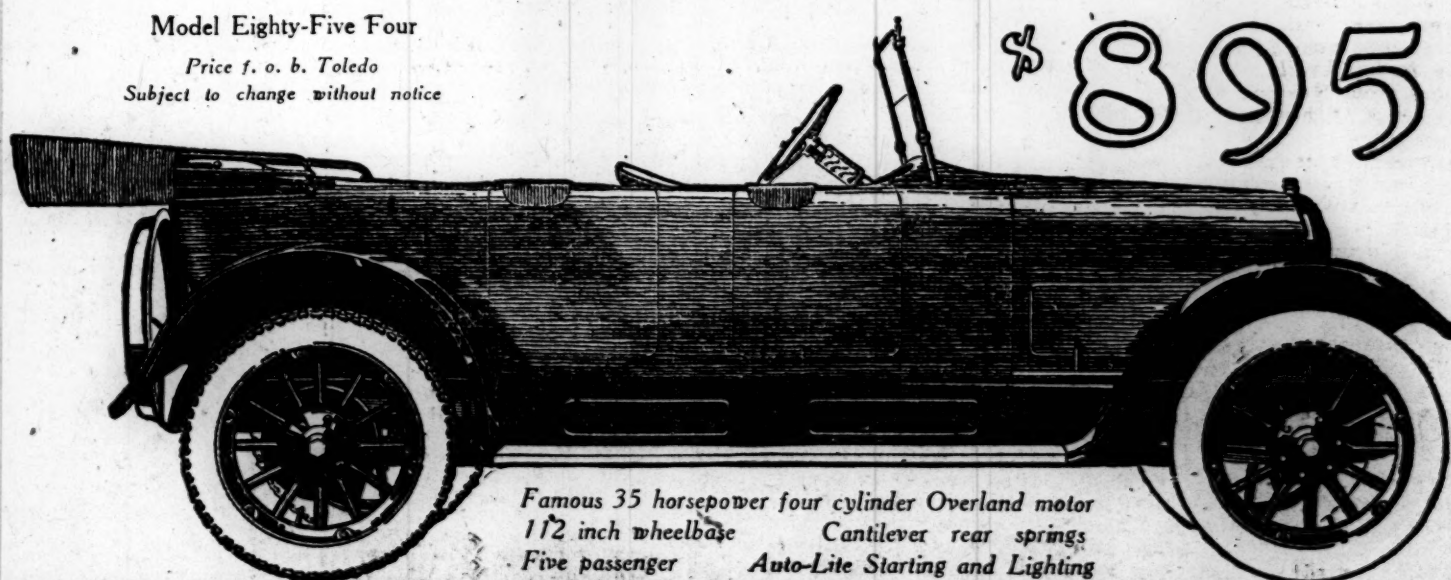
Lynn Branch, corner Exchange and Spring Streets.

Model Eighty-Five Four

Price f. o. b. Toledo

Subject to change without notice

\$895



Famous 35 horsepower four cylinder Overland motor
112 inch wheelbase Cantilever rear springs
Five passenger Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting

SENATE WARNED BY MR. LODGE

He Sees Danger in Delegating to the President the Great Power Proposed in Bill for Control of Transportation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge warned the Senate on Friday during a debate on the Preferential Routing Bill, which is intended to give the President control of all railroad transportation facilities during the war, not to pass any measure that put too much authority in the hands of one man. He assailed the bill as enabling the President to turn over the management of the gigantic railroad affairs of the country to an official who might not know how to use such broad powers. The Senator said he did not oppose bestowing ample authority upon the President, but thought the trend of legislation now before Congress was calculated to delegate too much power. The bill has been under the fire of the Senate for five days. President Wilson is anxious to have it passed.

In attacking the bill, Senator Lodge read a provision embraced in it, giving the President authority, "whenever in his judgment such action is necessary to the public security and defense, to direct that certain kinds of traffic or particular shipments as may be determined by him shall have preference or priority in transportation by any common carriers, by railroads or water, under such arrangement, rules, and regulations as he may prescribe, and that he may give these directions at and for such times as he may determine, and may modify, change, suspend, or annul them, and for any such purpose he is hereby authorized to issue orders direct or through such person or persons as he may designate."

"It recognizes further," the Senator said, "that persons not in the employ of the United States may be designated and receive such compensation as the President may fix. Now, there can be no doubt that in time of war very great power must be given to the Executive in regard to the matter of transportation. He must have authority to control all transportation that relates to the Army or the Navy or the conduct of the war and the munitions necessary for it. This goes far beyond that, however. There is nothing to prevent his putting his hand on every business in the country, without reference to whether it concerns munitions of war or has anything whatever to do with the war. The whole business of the country—not the transportation alone, but the whole business of the country, through transportation—is put in his hands. Now, surely, there can be no such need as that under pretense of war authority."

"Of late, Mr. President, among enthusiasts who, in my judgment, confuse the President with the country, a very favorite method of eulogy is to put the President alongside Washington and Lincoln. I want to call attention to a speech which Mr. Lincoln made at Pittsburgh in February, 1861, when he was standing on the edge of a war which brought this country within measurable range of destruction. Mr. Lincoln said:

"By the Constitution, the Executive may recommend measures which he may think proper and he may veto those he thinks improper; and it is supposed that he may add to these certain indirect influences to affect the action of Congress. My political education strongly inclines me against the very free use of any of these means by the Executive to control the legislation of the country. As a rule, I think it better that Congress should originate as well as perfect its measures without external bias."

"With four years of desperate war on his hands, I do not recall that Mr. Lincoln asked for a press censorship. I do not recall that Mr. Lincoln came to Congress for abnormal powers. It is very true that he was severely criticized by the press which he did not attempt to muzzle. He was very severely criticized for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act—a pure exercise of the war power—and he rested it on that doctrine. I, at least, have stumbled on no traces of his coming here to Congress personally and trying to get unreasonable powers, and yet, somehow or other, he managed to carry on a four years' war and bring it to success."

"Mr. President, it is not as if the President himself were going to do these things. That is a physical impossibility. If he could give his whole time to regulating these questions of priority of transportation, undoubtedly he would do it well. I question neither his integrity nor his great ability. But we know perfectly well that is not the way it will be done. As a matter of fact, some person will be designated whom the country has probably never heard of. He will exercise great powers, and his word will be all-powerful with the President."

"When we give these powers, we talk about giving them to the President. We do not give them to the President. The President cannot exercise them. It is utterly impossible for him to exercise or attempt to exercise one tithe of

"Old Point & Norfolk Trips"
From Boston, Grand 1900-mile trip. Meals and berth included on steamer \$18.00

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Co., 1000-1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 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LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

and took a number of prisoners. In the Craonne sector, west of Mont Cornillet, a violent artillery fire was reported.

Around Baronvilliers, Hill 304, and on the heights near the Meuse, German raids were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official statement issued on Friday reads:

Western Front—Front of Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders, between Ypres and Armentieres, after a comparatively quiet day, vigorous gunfire began at 8:30 p. m., followed by British attacks along the whole front.

After fighting, which in some places lasted until morning, the enemy forces pressed back our protecting detachments situated further east between Hollebeke and the Douve region and southwest of Warneton, which had hitherto successfully screened our fighting line against all reconnoitering thrusts by the British since May 10.

North of the fighting area, to the east, there has been only a little artillery activity.

By a surprise attack troops belonging to a lower Rhineland regiment broke up a Belgian post, consisting of 25 men, on the Yser Canal.

On the Artois front, after vigorous waves of fire, the British attacked our trenches during the morning east of Monchy. They forced their way in at some points, but were at once ejected by a counterattack by our troops, who were in readiness. A portion of a trench west of the Sart Wood is still held by the enemy troops.

During the evening several British battalions advanced east of Loos. Here also our position was maintained by a vigorous counterattack.

The official communication issued last evening says: In Flanders there has been artillery activity of varying intensity. In Artois in the morning English attacks near Lens and Bullecourt failed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Friday night reads:

Early this morning we attacked and captured a further portion of a sector of the Hindenburg line still held by the enemy forces northwest of Bullecourt. The hostile garrison offered stubborn resistance and suffered heavy casualties. We took 43 prisoners.

We also captured a few prisoners as the result of successful raids east of Loos and in the neighborhood of the River Lys.

Our own and the enemy artillery were active during the day north of the Scarpe and at a number of points between Armentieres and Ypres.

Four German airplanes were brought down yesterday in air fighting and three others were driven down out of control. Two of our machines failed to return.

The official statement issued on Friday afternoon reads:

Our troops attacked yesterday evening south and east of Messines and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal. The enemy resistance was quickly overcome, and the whole of our objectives were gained in both localities. We captured more than 150 prisoners, one howitzer and seven machine guns.

As the result of these operations and the constant pressure maintained by our troops since June 7, we now occupy the German front trenches from the River Lys to the River Warnave.

We made a successful raid last night north of Lens. Many Germans were killed in hand-to-hand fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—PARIS, France (Saturday)—The War Office communication issued on Friday evening says:

The day has been quiet except on the sectors of Hurtebise and Craonne, where the two artilleries continued to show activity.

Belgian communication: The artillery fighting has been rather lively toward Schillerburg and Steenstraete. At Hei Sas yesterday our aviators brought down two enemy airplanes, which fell within the German lines. This morning a third airplane attacked by our machines was brought down in flames toward Keyem.

Army of the East, June 14: In the region of Lake Dolran the enemy forces after artillery preparation attempted three raids on the British positions, but were repulsed. The artillery fighting has been rather violent on the right bank of the Vardar and intermittent in the Tcherina bend. British aviators have bombed Porna station, 15 kilometers southwest of Seres.

In Thessaly the bulk of our troops are established around Larissa. Our advanced elements have occupied, without any difficulty, Demirli and Kardista, on the railroad running from Volo to Trikala.

Friday's afternoon statement follows:

Artillery fighting continued during the night in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne. These actions were rather violent. South of Juvincourt brief and severe bombardments were carried out by enemy batteries. German reconnoitering parties were caught by our fire near Hill 304, in the Chevaliers Wood, one of the heights of the Meuse, and in the vicinity of Rioncourt. In Lorraine, and were unable to approach our lines. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—ROME, Italy (Saturday)—On the entire front artillery engagements have predominated, says the Italian

official communication issued on Friday.

Our artillery has bombarded enemy convoys in close proximity to the station at Calliano and also columns on the march in the Terragnolo Valley and in the Val Sugana. Attempts by the enemy patrols against our lines near the Maso failed completely.

Aerial activity has been intense on the Trentino front. Two enemy aviators were brought down on the slope of the Monte Verena and in the valley of the Maggio torrent. Two others were compelled to land inside their own lines in the Val Sigana. A fifth machine was struck by our fire and fell to earth on the slope of Monte Zebio. One of our machines is missing.

BRITAIN REFUTES
GERMAN CHARGES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Saturday)—

The Admiralty has issued a statement refuting the allegations in a Berlin wireless communiqué of June 12 alleging inhumanity on the part of British sailors belonging to destroyer F 51 in only rescuing seven men of the German destroyer S 20 when the sea was perfectly smooth and at least another 20 men could have been saved without danger of the Belgian coast on the morning of June 5.

The facts are, says the British communiqué, the rescuing torpedo boat destroyer found on approaching the S 20 that those of her crew remaining on deck trained the starboard torpedo tube on him after his boat had been lowered and was actually picking up survivors who had jumped overboard.

He nevertheless continued his efforts to pick up survivors, though most of the Germans in the water tried to swim away from the British destroyer, evidently having orders to avoid capture. The commanding officer then recalled his boat as three German seaplanes were apparently about to drop bombs, as in a similar case when the Blücher survivors were being rescued and he himself was under fire from shore batteries, his boats and upper works being repeatedly hit. Seven men had been picked up by a whaler and being in danger of capsizing she was being rescued. Nothing more could, possibly be done and grave risks had already been incurred for humanity's sake.

PLANS MAKING FOR
FOOD PRICE INQUIRY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission, it is announced, is formulating plans for the food price investigation, to begin July 1, when the funds for the work appropriated by Congress will become available.

While the plans have not been thoroughly worked out yet, it is expected that the first investigation taken up will be that of meat products, and a staff of accountants and investigators is now being gathered for the work. The investigation will be made in cooperation with other departments having facilities for gathering food data information.

GEN. KAMSOVSKY TO COMMAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—

It is reported that the command of the Russian forces on the northern front is to be given to General Kamsovsky, who was chief-of-staff on the southern front during 1915 and later became assistant chief-of-staff to the commander-in-chief until March 1917. General Kamsovsky will thus supersede General Dragomiroff, the present commander of the northern front. It is also expected that General Yudenitch, in the Caucasus area, will be replaced.

AMNESTY GIVEN
IRISH PRISONERS

Mr. Bonar Law Announces Step in House of Commons, Saying That Harmony in the Coming Convention Is Chief Reason

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—A general amnesty to Irish political prisoners was announced yesterday by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons. While this news will be condemned by those who demand what is called firm government, no matter what the consequence, it will be welcomed by large numbers who have awaited it with unconcealed anxiety.

In view of the bearing of this question on the Irish convention. The leader of the House frankly admitted that this was the governing consideration in the matter. It was desirable beyond measure, he said, that the convention should meet in an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill in which all parties could unreservedly join, and added that nothing could be more regrettable than that the work of the convention should be prejudiced at the outset by embittered associations which might even hinder the settlement to which they all looked forward with hope. Further, Mr. Bonar Law indicated that the release was without reservations, but they had satisfied themselves that the public security would not be endangered and that there was no evidence that the participation of the prisoners concerned in the rebellion was accompanied by individual acts which would render a display of clemency impossible. The Government hoped their action would be welcomed in a spirit of magnanimity and that the convention would enter upon its arduous undertaking in circumstances that would constitute a good augury for the reconciliation which was the desire of all parties in every part of the United Kingdom and Empire.

Mr. Devlin expressed his gratitude to the Government, though he thought the decision would have been more useful if made earlier. Mr. Herbert Samuel thought the step would be regarded in Ireland as indicating the desire and good-will of the Government to end the long quarrel between the two peoples. Mr. G. Wardle welcomed the decision on behalf of the Labor party. According to reports from Dublin and elsewhere in Ireland, the decision has been received with much satisfaction.

NEW HUNGARIAN
CABINET FORMED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—

Budapest messages state that the new Hungarian Cabinet will be composed as follows: Premier and Minister of Interior—Count Moritz Esterhazy. Minister of Public Instruction—Count Albert Apponyi. Minister of Commerce—Count Bla Serenyi. Minister of Justice (provisional)—Herr Wilhelm Vazsonyi. Minister of Finance—Herr Gustav Gratz. Minister of Defense—Lieutenant Field Marshal Szurmarg. Minister for Croatia (provisional)—Count Aladar Zichy. Minister of Royal Court—Count Theodor Batthyany.

The new Cabinet thus practically represents a coalition of the Opposition bloc, Count Apponyi, Independent

leader, and Count Zichy, leader of the Clerical People's party, being included, while Count Esterhazy represents Count Andrássy and Count Batthyany is an associate of Count Karolyi. Count Serenyi formerly belonging to Count Tisza's party, which he left last year.

Herr Vazsonyi is later to assume direction of the new social department to be established at the King-Empress's request and will be succeeded as Minister of Justice by Herr Gresek. Similarly, Dr. Gratz will probably be replaced by Herr Popovitz, Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and Count Zichy is eventually to become Minister at the royal court.

The new Cabinet will probably be introduced to the Chamber of Deputies on June 19, and the regular session of the Diet will begin the following day. Herr Beöthy having resigned the presidency of the lower house, Herr Johann Toth, president of the Apponyi party, will be chosen to succeed him.

PLANS TO RECEIVE
ITALIAN MISSION

Tentative plans for the reception of Prince Udine and the members of the Italian Mission on their visit to Boston on June 25 were discussed at a meeting in the old aldermanic chamber in City Hall today. Prominent Italian residents of Boston were present, and Mayor Curley, who presided at the meeting, announced that he would name, probably on Monday, a committee of 25 to cooperate with a similar committee to be appointed by Governor McCall in arranging the complete program.

According to information received to date the members of the mission will arrive in Boston early on the morning of June 25 and leave late that night, thus giving them a full day in Boston. A preliminary program outlined this morning included a breakfast to the distinguished guests, reception by the State officials in the Hall of Flags, visits to the Charlestown Navy Yard and the Fore River shipyards, a parade consisting of certain military units and members of Italian societies, a reception at either the Boston Public Library or at the Museum of Fine Arts, and a banquet in the evening by either the State or city.

A request was received from George von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy from 1900 to 1905, for permission to cooperate with the committee in arranging the program. He also asked to be allowed to give a luncheon in honor of the members of the mission. Among those attending the meeting were Mrs. Curtis Guild, Judge Frank Leveroni and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso.

WILSON SPEECH
IS COMMENDED
BY MR. BALFOUR

(Continued from page one)

which the civilized world is promised if we submit to an inconclusive and ineffectual peace. There is," he said in conclusion, "only one true remedy for the wrongs of Belgium and that is the defeat of Germany."

Henry Franklin-Bouillon, who was sent to London as chairman of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Conference to be held in the autumn urged the vital need of the closest possible cooperation between the Allies in what he hoped would be the final push of the war.

"Although there is not the slightest doubt of the result of the war in our minds," he said, "we would be foolish to blind ourselves to the fact that we have got a long road to travel and have much to suffer yet in the cause of final victory."

"It has been our misfortune that some of our best plans have miscarried. We have made some serious mistakes, owing to the lack of co-operation and coordination. We must avoid such mistakes in the future. We must be prepared for the worst. We must be prepared for a situation in which we may not get all the assistance we expect from Russia, although everybody is still hopeful that what is best in new Russia will prevail."

"We must cooperate fully and join all our moral and material resources. With us in France it has begun to be largely a question of man power. France already has sacrificed her manhood, and our allies have incurred similar losses—the glorious English Army of the battlefields of the Somme, the glorious Belgian Army in Flanders and the glorious Rumanian Army which battled bareheaded against the mailed fist. The same is true of wonderful Russia, which has lost 3,000,000 men."

"So we are unutterably glad that what America has done in the organization of its manhood. But there is another thing greater than man-power—namely, coordination of our moral determination never to stop until we have attained the ends set before us."

"These ends never have been better stated than by President Wilson in the past few days. France is proud to hail President Wilson as her spokesman. One hundred and forty years ago we recognized you were fighting for liberty and answered the call. It sits France deeply today to find the situation reversed and you coming to our assistance."

"The big democracies of the world today are united in a struggle in defense of their whole creed of democracy, which cannot live in a world such as our enemies prepared for us."

We are the protectors of courage, liberty and glory which we must pass on undimmed. You must help us to keep before the nations the ideals for which we are fighting. This is the purpose for which we are asking your Senate and House of Representatives to appoint delegations to the meeting of the five great allied Parliaments."

FRENCH SHIPPING
LOSSES FOR WEEK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—PARIS, France (Saturday)—The statement of French shipping losses for the week ending June 10 gives the following particulars: Vessels of all nationalities arriving at French ports, 1034; departures, 1015. Four vessels of 1600 tons and over, and one of under 1600 tons were sunk and six vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines. Three fishing vessels were sunk.

It was yesterday announced that the Sudatlantique Company's liner Sequan had been torpedoed in the Atlantic with 550 passengers and 100 of a crew. Altogether 190 persons are missing. The vessel was of 5537 tons and built in 1898.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The sinking of several more Norwegian vessels with considerable loss of life is reported by the Norwegian Foreign Office. According to information, the following craft have been sunk by German submarines: Sigrun, steamer, 2538 tons gross; crew rescued.

Cavnet, sailing vessel, loaded with pit props; driven ashore and seriously damaged by gunfire; all the crew missing with the exception of one man, who perished.

Vinaes, steamer, 1107 tons; only four men saved. Sylvia, sailing vessel, 149 tons; crew rescued. Candace, sailing vessel, 395 tons; crew rescued.

COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVES

The New England Association of Commercial Executives held their annual meeting yesterday at the Boston City Club. Clarence A. Cotton, secretary of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, was elected president; Walter B. Moore, secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, vice-president, and Charles E. Coyne, secretary of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce, secretary-treasurer. Addresses were made during the day by Alfred L. Smith of New York on "The University and the Secretary"; by Stewart Anderson of Springfield on "Know Your City"; by Lloyd B. Haynes of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on "Unworthy Charity Solicitations and Fraudulent Advertising."

CABLEGRAMS TO FRANCE

Week-end letter cablegrams may be sent from Boston to members of United States units in France, says the Western Union Telegraph Company, at five cents a word addressed to the "Amexforce, London." The cables must bear the indication E. F. M., which must be counted and charged for.

(Advertisement)

Chandler & Co. Now Selling
Large Oriental Rugs

THE PRICES AVERAGE A
HALF AND LESS

Probably Greater Interest Shown in
This Event Than in Any Rug
Sale of Recent Years

With the rug weaving countries practically shut off from the markets—with the majority of the wholesale rug houses in New York and London showing very few fine large rugs—and these held at exorbitant prices—it would seem almost impossible to make a purchase of a hundred thousand dollars' worth of fine rugs so they could be sold at anything under regular price.

However, just such an opportunity was presented. One of the largest Oriental rug wholesale importing houses of New York had accumulated quite a stock of large rugs, many of a size that few retailers carry.

A cash proposition was made to the importer, providing he would sell the rugs so they could be marked at the prices of the ordinary sizes.

The wholesaler, although he had to take a big loss—accepted our offer—and the purchase was consummated. Result—one of the largest Oriental rug sales in their history—if not in the history of retail rug selling in Boston.

The stock was so large and so well assorted as to size, colors and designs that it could not be depleted in many weeks' selling.

Is it any wonder that the selling is such a success, when you consider the following are only examples!

There is a huge Rug, size about eighteen by fourteen and a half feet, containing more than two hundred and fifty square feet—the usual price of which, according to the wholesale dealer, is nearly a thousand dollars. The price in this sale is \$295.00.

An India carpet, about nineteen by sixteen and a half feet, very fine in quality, with more than one hundred and thirty hand-tied knots to the square inch would ordinarily sell for more than a thousand dollars. It is marked \$450.00.

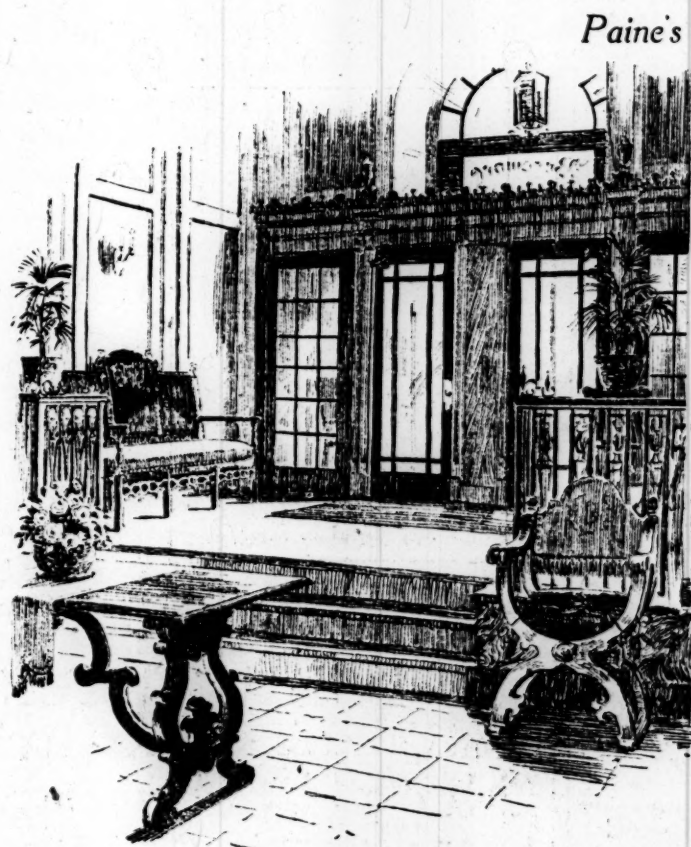
A gorgeous gold ground Indo-Chinese Rug which measures fifteen by twelve feet is priced \$295.00—less than half the usual price.

Then there are numerous Rugs, about nine by twelve feet, including Indian and Chinese weaves—beautiful in designs and colors, at \$195.00. They are usually priced much more.

And there are others priced only \$145.00. All in the finer qualities—consider what this means when it is difficult to procure even the inferior grades at anything like these prices.

And there are many rugs from twelve to sixteen feet wide, and thirteen and a half to eighteen feet long, that ordinarily sell at from five hundred to a thousand dollars, which can now be purchased for about \$295.00 to \$345.00.

And the colors—there are superb rugs with dark blue grounds; others in the dull shades of red and rose; several magnificent old gold ground rugs; others in which browns predominate—and there is an abundance of ivory, turquoise, old blue, green and tan in the shaded effects.



ITALIAN FURNITURE

—in walnut, richly carved, upholstered with amaranth velvet and gold, made in Paine's shops on the premises, for one of Boston's newest apartment hotels.

The lavish collections of furniture, rugs, and fabrics, the efficient service, and moderate prices—all combine to make Paine's a dominant factor in the furnishing and decorating of homes large and small.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP

Filene's
Women's
good-looking white
canvas shoes

\$4



Low Louis heels.

Canvas is cool.



Louis heels

Canvas is easy to clean—with white shoes cleanliness matters more than with any other one thing. Canvas shoes are here in all the good styles.

White canvas low shoes

Pumps, turned and welt soles, high Louis, low Louis and broad-base Cuban heels, \$4.
Oxfords, turned and welt soles, Cuban heels, \$4.

White canvas high shoes

Welt soles, Louis and Cuban heels, \$5.
Turned soles, canvas, Louis heels, \$6.
White leather shoes, kidskin and nubuck, high and low, \$8, \$9 and \$10.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

CHILDREN'S SHOE SHOP

Children's sturdy, rope-stitched play
oxfords \$1.35



FIBRE SOLES—Quiet, flexible, light-weight, long-wearing fibre sole play shoes, \$2 to \$3.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

NEW ZEALANDERS
VISIT CANADAImperial War Council Delegates
Pay Honor to Canada and to
Dominion's Share in Work of
War—Conscription Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—Returning to the
Antipodes via Canada gave the New
Zealand party attending the Imperial
War Council in Great Britain an opportunity to spend a day in this city.
They were entertained by the Mayor,
the City Council and the Cabinet ministers;
drives about the city, luncheons
and tea at Government House filled the day.
In the party were Premier W. F. Massey, Sir Joseph Ward,
Finance Minister; Mrs. and Miss Massey,
F. D. Thomson and H. D. Brown, private secretaries, and J. Grigg, a member of the New Zealand Board of Agriculture.

In their addresses at the luncheon at the King Edward both visitors expressed themselves in favor of a national government and of conscription for all the dominions within the Empire.

Premier Massey congratulated the people of Ontario and Toronto on the prosperity he saw on every hand. He hoped that Canada would remain the senior dominion of the Empire, honored and respected by the world at large. It was the home of members of the Anglo-Saxon race and had produced some of the finest specimens of the Anglo-Celtic race to be found in any part of the world. What Canadian troops had done in the war, he declared, would never be forgotten. The best blood of Canada and New Zealand had flowed in the same stream and the remains of their countrymen lay in the same fields of Flanders and France. "We are not going to break faith with these men," he declared. "The Empire is fighting for its life and is entitled to the service of all its citizens."

Sir Joseph Ward paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Canadian people. More than 400,000 men had left their shores, he said, and it was incomprehensible that those behind could forget the sacrifices the soldiers had made and refuse to back them up in the months and perhaps years to come. Both he and Mr. Massey dwelt upon the importance of a national government with equal representation of both political parties.

After the luncheon the distinguished guests reviewed over 5000 school cadets, visited the university and the technical school, which they declared to be the greatest center of technical education in the world. The party left for Winnipeg early in the evening.

TWO SOCIALIST
VIEWS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—As might have been expected, the attitude of the Socialist Minority toward the Stockholm conference has caused a great deal of comment in the press. It has also called for comment on the part of the leader of the Socialist Majority, M. Pierre Renaudel, and on that of M. Jean Longuet, who is probably the most prominent member of the Socialist Minority. A leader they cannot be said to have since their membership is composite and they are not agreed on essential points. M. Renaudel is anxious to avoid the split, within an ace of which the party appears to have been brought by the action of the minority. In the immediate future it will be necessary for the men of the minority to define their aim, and M. Renaudel is of opinion that it will then be seen that it does not differ from that of the majority in essential matters. Why then this open divergence? He asks, and does not hesitate to attribute it to an ambition to obtain the majority of votes in the control of the party policy. It is by keeping this aim in view that it has been found possible to hold the minority together. To the further question of what the minority would do supposing it became the majority, no clear answer has been given. It would not be on the subject of the "International" that differences of opinion would lead to further rupture, says M. Renaudel. If an identical point of view were adopted towards the organization; and he then proceeds to define his attitude towards the "International," which statement is important, coming as it does from the man who succeeded Jaures in the direction of the Socialist Party and its organ, l'Humanité. The Temps having spoken of a crisis in the moral bearings of the party (crise de conscience), M. Renaudel shows that it lies in the fact that not only was the International incapable of preventing the war, but that, what is more, it was incapable of pointing to the guilty governments and of passing judgment on those Socialists who betrayed it by failing to perform their duty. In order to meet this crisis, we affirm, says M. Renaudel, that the International has not the right to be neutral, that in order to experience that peace which must close the war, it must have been willing to know the origins of and the responsibilities for the war, we even affirm that international action and national defense thus understood are not contradictory to each other. Jaures had said that "A little internationalism discourages the love of country; much internationalism encourages it. A weak patriotism discourages loyalty to the International; strong patriotism fosters that loyalty." We will not then, concludes M. Renaudel, give the adversaries of Socialism the satisfaction of proclaiming the passing of the International. But the International must be regenerated. There are other Socialists in the world who share our opinion. The time is coming for them to speak.

SIGNIFICANCE OF
RUSSIAN UPRISAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Dr. Charles Sarolea gave an interesting lecture in Glasgow recently on the Russian revolution. Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, who presided, said they wanted to know something of Russia's real attitude and aims in the tremendous struggle in which she was engaged. He confessed to being rather perplexed as to her future, but he thought Dr. Sarolea was particularly well qualified to enlighten them on the subject.

Reputation

We sell only those makes of pianos and player-pianos that have, by steadfast adherence to high standards, become synonymous with "satisfaction."

Some of these names are famous; others deserve to be and will be. Some are high-priced, some are not, but they are all alike in this: they are honest, they are trustworthy, they give full value for whatever they cost.

If that is the sort of instrument you want, and you live anywhere on the Pacific slope, get in touch with our nearest store. Our terms make purchase easy.

Forty-three years in business.

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pressing his opinion on the Russian situation, was in the main hopeful as to the outcome of the revolution, which, he said, he had seen coming for 18 months. Provided the revolution was successful he was in no doubt as to the vast potentialities that lay behind it. The liberals might regard it as the greatest event for hundreds of years; Socialists might look upon Russia as an important field of socialist experiment; to Christian democrats it offered a wide field for missionary enterprise; for Jews it meant the liberation of a race; while to temperance reformers it was the greatest triumph for prohibition ever achieved. The Russian revolution, Dr. Sarolea said, was something unique in the history of revolution, and with the peaceful passing of the Romanoff dynasty he contrasted the violent overthrow of the Stuarts and Bourbons. Never, he declared, had such a tremendous event been accomplished at so small a cost.

Dr. Sarolea then went on to compare the premature revolution made 12 years before in Russia, when tyranny ruled everywhere and strikes broke out in all the great cities, with the present peaceful passing of Tsardom. If the present revolution had not immediately succeeded, Dr. Sarolea said, it would have been attended with terrible results, a red terror would have been followed by a white terror, a strengthening of the bonds with Germany. He referred to the Dreikaiserbund, representing the triple oppression of the Romanoffs, Hohenzollerns, and Hapsburgs, which Bismarck regarded as vital for Prussia, and in this connection Dr. Sarolea noted that while the nations which stood for freedom, Great Britain, America, and France, were often divided, the triple tyranny held together.

On the final outcome of the Russian revolution Dr. Sarolea did not express himself too confidently, although he took it for granted that it would succeed. If it failed, he believed no victory on the battlefield would compensate for that failure. Dr. Sarolea, however, placed his hope in the quality of the revolutionary leaders. These men, he declared, profiting from hard experience, had shown wisdom in circumstances of unparalleled difficulty. The success of the Russian revolution, Dr. Sarolea believed, would sound the knell of autocracy throughout the world, and with that could come the passing of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs. The revolution, he said, had accomplished towards the end of the war, what his native country, Belgium, had done at the beginning. It had strengthened the bond of the Allies and he believed it had played an important part in bringing America into the war. He believed it had also inclined the neutrals more toward the side of the Allies.

Having described the probable composition of the Stockholm conference, M. Longuet declares that it is before such a gathering that he wishes to lay the question of Alsace Lorraine and by means of it that he believes he can cause it to be proclaimed that there is no prescription against justice, that the crime committed in 1871 against the perpetration of which Karl Marx, Bebel and Liebknecht, almost alone in Europe, protested, must be undone. M. Longuet, at the meeting of the Socialist Minority, upheld the return of Alsace Lorraine to France in opposition to the views of other members of the section.

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BIG VEGETABLE
CROP EXPECTEDFood and Garden Official Tells
of Plans Made for Using and
Saving and the Cutting Out of
the Middlemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CLEVELAND, O.—Charles Lathrop Pack of Cleveland and Lakewood, N. J., president of the National Emergency Food and Garden Commission, states that the crop of fruits and vegetables raised in some Central West towns this summer will be from five to 10 times as large as the quantity produced last year.

Cleveland's survey, on which one of the commission's 41 eastern inspectors is now working, is not yet complete, but it appears certain the city's production of fresh vegetables this year will be at least double and probably triple that of 1916.

"Practically every available garden in the country has been planted or will be planted within the next few days," Mr. Pack declared. "All over the United States our reports tell us that seed stocks are exhausted."

Next week the National Emergency Food Garden Commission will commence the circulation of 1,000,000 copies of a canning manual prepared by leading experts of the country. Later the commission will issue a treatise on dehydrating and drying, which will contain the best available information and advice on these subjects. By means of these bulletins the commission hopes, according to Mr. Pack, to enable hundreds of thousands of people to conserve their surplus vegetables for winter use and to help many other thousands conserve the surplus they cannot use themselves to be resold next winter at a profit.

"In this way we expect to justify the whole garden movement, to solve great national problems and to be in shape to meet those needs of our allies in Europe which must be met if we are to win this war," Mr. Pack declared. Plans are now being laid by the commission economically and profitably to market the enormously increased production of fresh vegetables. Letters are being sent to summer resort hotels, asking managers to buy vegetables and fruits locally. "Already we have received replies from scores of hotel and summer resort managers telling us that they are in sympathy with our aims and are making arrangements to get their supplies from gardeners and orchards in their immediate vicinity," said Mr. Pack. "Thus at one stroke we cut out transportation charges to and from the cities, eliminate the middleman's profit, free the farmers and cattle raisers from tasks which might cut down their production to meet the needs of Europe, and realize our original slogan of 'Raise food for the kitchen.'"

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GRAIN CENSUS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—It has been officially announced that a census is to be taken throughout Italy of all corn, maize and rice, whether in the form of grain or flour. It will be incumbent on all persons to make a declaration of the quantity of these commodities in their possession and failure to do so will be punished. On the other hand, those persons which bring their stocks voluntarily within a certain time, to the provincial commission, without waiting for them to be requisitioned receive a reward. In the requisition of stocks which will follow the declaration, enough grain and flour will be left in the hands of the possessors to provide for the needs of themselves and their families until the next harvest.

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BELL BOYS GIVEN
VOICE CULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One of the large hotels in San Francisco has just finished giving its corps of bell boys a course of instruction in voice culture and the art of standing and walking. Such good results have come from the work that other large hotels here are planning to give their young men the benefit of similar training. Mrs. Kate Lucille Reinstein, who had charge of the work, explained that the decision to give the bell boys this instruction was brought about through complaint on the part of patrons of the hotel that they did not receive their messages because of the indistinct enunciation by the boys.

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\$300,000,000 MAY BE PASSED

(Continued from page one)

ple of this country are solidly and definitely back of the Government, in its purpose to see the present war through to a finish, cost what it may; and, further than this, every holder of a Government bond (and there are going to be millions of them throughout the country) is going to be a better and more interested citizen than he has ever been before."

In a statement congratulating the people of New England on oversubscribing the minimum allotment of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England pointed out that the minimum allotment actually meant an oversubscription for New England when the Federal reserve resources of the various districts are compared with the allotments. In this respect the committee stated as follows:

"The final result of the Liberty Loan in New England in passing so far as it did the minimum allotment of \$240,000,000, is even more striking than has appeared on its face. A subscription of \$240,000,000 for the New England district is really an oversubscription, compared with the rest of the country.

"The Liberty Loan Committee realized that fully when this section was asked to take up the \$300,000,000, but it went about the work with a will, determining if possible to reach the extreme amount if it could be accomplished, but when they set to work they had to face the fact that relatively New England had been asked to raise anywhere from 25 to 75 per cent more proportionately than any other districts. A comparison of the resources of the different Federal reserve banks with what they were asked to raise in this Liberty Loan subscription will show the disproportion of the allotment."

A shipment of Liberty bond buttons is on the way from Washington, so that within a short time every subscriber will be given a button. The supply of buttons is reported to have fallen short 175,000. Within a few days the Liberty bonds themselves will be received in Boston. The first installments are due on June 28, and at that time it will be possible for subscribers to make full payment and receive their bonds.

One of the last subscriptions received was from the Ancient Order of United Workmen aggregating \$25,000. Canton, which had an allotment of \$150,000, announced its total subscriptions amounting to \$310,000. Employees of the Commonwealth took \$215,000 worth of Liberty bonds, and Wellesley reported subscriptions amounting to \$625,000 as against its allotment of \$209,000. Waltham exceeded its quota of \$600,000 by more than \$400,000, and of this sum the Waltham Watch Company took \$175,000 and its employees \$123,000.

Watertown citizens took over \$367,000 in bonds and of this sum \$22,000 was subscribed by the Government employees at the Watertown Arsenal. Weston citizens subscribed for over \$300,000 worth of bonds and Newton, which had an allotment of \$1,000,000, reported total subscriptions of \$1,800,000 from over 3000 subscribers. According to the New England Shoe and Leather Association the campaign in the leather trade resulted in the placing of over \$10,000,000 in Liberty bonds. About half of the subscriptions were placed in Boston, with Brockton and Lynn next in order. Subscriptions amounting to \$575,000, or \$75,000 more than the quota, were placed by the hay, grain and flour trade in New England, through its committee at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Many of the smaller towns reported subscriptions greatly in excess of their allotments. The following may be taken as representative of the response of the smaller communities: Milford, subscriptions \$338,500 and allotment \$240,000; Northbridge, subscriptions \$485,000 and allotment \$215,000; Uxbridge, subscriptions \$251,500 and allotment \$112,000; Franklin, subscriptions \$160,050 and allotment \$55,000; Hudson, subscriptions \$234,000, or nearly double the allotment.

Salem reported subscriptions amounting to \$1,700,000 from 6000 subscribers, and Scituate reported \$575,000 through local banks and agencies and \$653,000 in subscriptions through Boston agencies, making a total of \$1,228,000. Cambridge exceeded its allotment of \$3,500,000 by over \$500,000, with many subscriptions remaining for tabulation. Medford received subscriptions amounting to \$850,000, as compared with the allotment of \$640,000. Brookline reported that bonds amounting to \$1,354,250 had been placed with its citizens, whereas the town was expected to raise about \$300,000. With subscriptions amounting to over \$1,000,000, Chelsea exceeded its quota by \$200,000.

Residents of Arlington took \$725,000 in bonds, and Malden exceeded \$2,121,000. Employees at the Charlestown Navy Yard subscribed for \$150,000, and with a majority of the organizations yet to report the Massachusetts National Guardmen have taken \$97,400.

Subscriptions for the Liberty Loan bonds gathered by the hay, grain, and flour trade of New England, reached the total of \$575,200, it was announced at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. The trade aimed at \$500,000.

Reports from Lawrence at noon today indicated that the subscriptions in that city would exceed the city's allotment by \$400,000. Latest returns show that 11,161 subscribers took \$3,377,950 in Liberty bonds, and esti-

CANDY SHOP

4 Belvidere Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone B. 85479.

When buying candy to send to the boys in camp, buy it where it is made.
OPPOSITE RHODES BROS. SIDE ENTRANCE.
F. E. TENNEY, Manager.

mates based on unofficial returns led the Lawrence Liberty loan committee to predict that about 14,000 Lawrence residents will be shown to have participated in the loan. Additional subscription in Boston were received from the R. H. Stearns Company, which took \$310,000 and the Equitable Trust Company which applied for \$350,000. Fall River took \$4,470,800; its quota was \$3,750,000.

More than \$8000 was subscribed by the officers and men attached to the submarine fleet tied up at the Navy Yard, while more than \$150,000 was subscribed by the Navy Yard workmen and the officers and enlisted men stationed there. More than \$10,500 was subscribed by the officers and enlisted men of the United States Naval Reserve attached to the main section of the Coast Patrol, according to reports received at Charlestown Navy Yard this morning.

HEARINGS IN LYNN CASE ARE SUSPENDED

Public hearings have been suspended in the Lynn controversy pending a conference between counsel for the employers and for the employees, according to a statement given out by the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

"Following the first session of the board on June 7," Charles G. Wood said today, "conferences with the parties were had, and as a result of the progress made a conference between counsel for the parties was arranged. Henry F. Hurlbut for the employers and Earl C. Jacobs for the employees have canvassed the matter in controversy and are to confer again. The State board has every reason to feel confident that counsel on both sides are animated by fairness and will do all that is possible to assist the parties and the public interests."

"Pending the result of these conferences, which the State board hopes will establish a good understanding, further public hearings will not be resumed."

LIBERTY LOAN RETURNS STILL POURING IN

(Continued from page one)

women of the country generally for their support of the Government's war finance program. Returns from all states indicate that the citizens of the country immediately after signifying their willingness to help their country by registering for military service 10,000,000 strong, have been patriotic in lending money to the national Government, pledging more than \$2,000,000,000 in a few weeks. Official figures are lacking as to the amount of money subscribed, and it will not be known for some days just how much money has been raised, but it is known that the loan has been oversubscribed by several hundred million dollars, and many estimates place the oversubscription at more than \$500,000,000.

Government officials have expressed their intense gratification at the enthusiasm with which the American people have rallied to the support of this happily named loan, because they say it answers at once the assertions given out in Germany that Americans are too immersed in a sea of self-confidence to take heed to the actual seriousness of the situation. It has been impossible for any but vague estimates of the possible amount of money taken in to be made, as the campaign was carried on with such rapidity, and money poured in so fast all over the country that there was no basis for accurate figuring of results. Many banks and individuals, it is understood, held back heavy subscriptions until the very last moment, which accounts for the heavy oversubscription.

Secretary McAdoo has issued the following statement:

"The Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed. It is impossible to state

the amount of oversubscription at the moment, but the exact figures will be given out as rapidly as returns are received at the Treasury Department.

"The success of this loan is a genuine triumph for democracy. It is the unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war for the protection of American rights and the reestablishment of peace and liberty throughout the world to a swift conclusion."

"I am deeply grateful to the bankers, the business men, the women of America, the patriotic organizations, and the people generally, without whose cordial cooperation and enthusiastic support success could not have been won. It has been an inspiring campaign, and it has had a glorious finish."

Secretary McAdoo has sent telegrams to all of the Federal Reserve banks, expressing appreciation for the help and cooperation of each bank in securing subscriptions for the Liberty Loan.

Secretary McAdoo announced just before Cabinet meeting on Friday afternoon that another Liberty bond issue would not be necessary before fall.

New York Subscription

Liberty Loan Committee Announces Amount as \$1,030,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Liberty Loan Committee announced last night that this Federal district had subscribed for \$1,030,000,000 Liberty Loan bonds.

Total dealings in Liberty Loan bonds which began on the New York Stock Exchange at noon aggregated \$813,100. The trading was upon the basis of "when issued." The opening transaction was above par, but the closing was slightly below. The range was from \$100.02 at the opening to \$99.96 at the close. It was believed most of the sales were made to get money for the protection of stock market holders.

The 238,000 Boy Scouts of America who engaged in a three-day house-to-house bond-selling campaign had reported to national headquarters in this city at 6 o'clock last night subscriptions of \$9,766,800 from approximately 100,000 individuals. The 17 zones in which the country was divided, with the headquarters for each zone and the amount so far reported, follows:

Zone 1, New York City, \$3,058,750; 2, Boston, \$534,800; 3, Richmond, \$188,550; 4, Atlanta, \$105,600; 5, New Orleans, \$53,700; 6, Memphis, \$446,000; 7, Columbus, \$1,655,200; 8, Chicago, \$449,500; 9, St. Louis, \$220,600; 10, Minneapolis, \$75,200; 11, Dallas, \$65,350; 12, Omaha, \$267,550; 13, Denver, \$81,000; 14, Spokane, \$602,800; 15, Portland, \$20,000; 16, San Francisco \$400,550; 17, Los Angeles, \$10,000.

San Francisco Estimates

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The San Francisco Federal Reserve District has considerably oversubscribed its maximum Liberty Loan allotment of \$166,000,000, according to a statement today by A. Kain, governor of the Reserve Board. With stacks of subscriptions to be compiled, Mr. Kain expresses the belief that the district's total would approximate \$171,000,000.

SEEK IMMIGRATION QUARTERS

United States immigration officials at Boston are making efforts today to locate a suitable lodging place for immigrants arriving here yesterday. The steamer which brought them will be unable to house the men after today and about 300 detained immigrants will have to be given accommodations. Detention quarters of the Boston station are filled with Bravas from the Cape Verde islands. Jeremiah J. Hurley, acting commissioner of immigration in Boston, has sent 40 immigrants to the East Boston Immigrants Home, mostly women and children, and plans to send as many more. The capacity of the detention quarters of the immigration station is 325. At present there are 240 Negroes there.

Lunch and Dine at the Colonial Restaurant

SHEPARD

Shepard Norwell Company Tremont St., Winter St., Temple Pl.

WOMEN ARE PLEASED

With These Shoes and Prices

So say many who shop around, and return to this store of shoe service—where no tribute is exacted for a name or brand even so eminently worthy as "Dorothy Dodd."



- A—Women's Patent Colonial—Welt sole, leather Louis heel, buckle ornament (same in kidskin)..... 5.00
- B—Women's White Nu-Buck (Imitation Buckskin) Colonial—Ivory sole, white covered heel..... 6.00
- C—Women's Patent Colonial—Cuban heel, buckle ornament..... 6.00
- D—Women's Patent Pump—Welt sole, leather Cuban heel, also in dull leather..... 5.00
- E—Women's Patent Pump—Wing tip, good walking heel (same in dull leather)..... 5.00
- F—Women's Dull Turn Sole Pump—Leather Louis heel, light weight for afternoon wear..... 5.00

Shepard "Tru Shape" Shoes for Children

—These shoes are made by those who have given much thought to building correct shoes for children. Put them into Shepard Tru-Shape Shoes—that let little feet grow as they should, according to size, 3.00 to 5.50.

(Temple Place—First Floor)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

INITIATIVE PLAN IN CONVENTION

(Continued from page one)

on the question will become a part of the constitution.

Thus, voters desirous of making an amendment to the constitution may have it submitted to the people, if the Legislature declines to do so, by obtaining a total of 30,000 signatures, and by following the prescribed procedure, which includes waiting for two legislatures to pass upon the question first.

To place a law upon the statute books the voters are required to deal with but one Legislature; they collect 15,000 signatures on petitions in the first instance; if the Legislature declines to pass the law as described on the petitions, the proposers collect 5000 additional signatures, whereupon the Secretary of the Commonwealth refers the proposed law to the voters at the next State election. If favored by a majority of the voters voting thereon, the proposition becomes law 30 days following the election, unless otherwise provided in the proposition.

In this manner, 20,000 qualified voters, by signing petitions may have proposed laws referred to the voters of the State for acceptance or rejection. With regard to the petition blanks, provision is made that 10 qualified voters shall prepare, sign and present to the Secretary of the Commonwealth the full text of the proposed constitutional amendment or law, whichever it may be. The Secretary is directed to prepare blank petitions at the top of which shall be a description of the proposed amendment or law and the names and addresses of the first 10 signers.

Quantities large enough for circulation and the signing of the required number of signatures. Provision is also made that if the Legislature fails to agree, the first 10 signers may alter the proposed amendment or law, after the signatures have been affixed, provided a protest against the alteration has not been made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by at least 100 of the other signers.

All the foregoing reference to the initiative and referendum plan deals with the first part, the initiative, which is intended to allow the people to make laws and constitutional amendments. The referendum, whereby the people may repeal legislative acts, involves somewhat different procedure. Provision is made first that no law passed by the Legislature, except certain emergency measures, shall take effect until 90 days after enactment. This is to allow sufficient time for voters to decide whether or not they want the law, and, if not, to circulate petitions for its repeal.

If within 90 days after passage, 15,000 voters sign petitions for repeal of a law and ask that the operation of the law be suspended until the people have decided whether they want it on the statute books, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the law to be suspended and shall submit it to the voters, as in the case of the initiative, at the next State election. If a majority favors the law, it goes into effect 30 days after the election; if a majority opposes it, the law becomes null and void.

It is allowable to ask for a referendum on only a portion of a law, if so desired by the petitioners, and the outcome in this event simply concerns that portion of the law referred.

In order to minimize misunderstanding and obstructive tactics, emergency measures, which are accepted in the general rule, are defined as those "necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience," and it is further specified that two-thirds of both Senate and House must agree that a measure is an emergency one, before it can be classed as such.

Even in the case of an emergency law, the voters may have it repealed after it has been in operation, if 10,000

sign and file a petition with the Secretary and if repeal is ordered by the voters at the next State election.

There are certain acts of the Legislature which are not subject to the initiative and referendum. No law, the operation of which is restricted to a town, city or other political division of the State, can be the subject of an initiative petition.

No law, appropriating money for the current or ordinary expenses of the State or of any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions, and no law, the operation of which is restricted to a town, city or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth, can be the subject of such referendum petition.

The veto power of the Governor does not extend to measures approved by the people under the initiative plan. Not more than 25 per cent of the certified signatures on any petition shall be residents of one county.

Provision is made that the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall mail to every voter the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people; also, "information and arguments thereon" in such manner "as may be provided by law." Only a description of the measures will appear on the ballot which the voter marks at the polls.

The Union for a Progressive Convention, which organized to back the initiative and referendum amendment, made a statement in regard to its plan which is, in part, as follows:

"The initiative and referendum does away with no feature of existing legislative machinery. It does not weaken or destroy representative government but supplements it. It protects the people against misrepresentative government."

"The initiative and referendum is a means by which a suitable number of voters may make an appeal, from the Legislature to the voters at large. It is a method by which the voters may overrule the Legislature whenever they believe that their interests demand such action. This is a very different thing from the right of petition and the power of the Legislature, at its pleasure, to refer, as these now exist in Massachusetts."

"Under present conditions the people of the Commonwealth may amend their constitution only if the Legislature sees fit to let them do so, and only in such respect as the Legislature may approve. They may have such laws, and only such laws, as the Legislature may see fit to pass. There is no appeal from the Legislature to the voters. The initiative and referendum provides for such an appeal. "No legislative body is free from the secret influence of the agents of private interests. An independent legislator of ability is frequently defeated through their activity, for the very reason that he acts independently in the public interest and refuses to be subservient to the influence of invisible government."

"These facts stare us in the face. The Legislature of Massachusetts is neither more nor less subject to these conditions than are the legislatures of other states. We believe that, by giving an opportunity for an appeal from the Legislature to the people, much of the incentive for underhand and pernicious political activity and lobbying will be withdrawn, and that the Legislature will thus be relieved of much secret pressure."

"Again, a legislative body, however honest and independent, is always peculiarly subject to the influence of a well organized minority of the citizens, often a very small minority, when such minority is active in politics. With the best intentions, a legislative body may, under such influence, mistake the demands of a small aggressive group for public opinion."

After filing the proposed initiative and referendum amendment with the Secretary of the Constitutional Convention this noon, Delegate Walker expressed his confidence that the amendment would be submitted by the convention to the people and ratified by them.

He said the impression seems to

prevail that he was interested only in the initiative and referendum. "While I believe this to be the chief question before the convention," said Mr. Walker, "there are other questions that will come before this body in which I am much interested, such as the authorizing of an executive budget, giving the Governor power to veto separate items in appropriation bills without affecting the rest of the measure, and amendments relating to the judiciary."

Mr. Walker said that in his opinion the initiative and referendum would have a salutary effect upon legislators and be used only on rare occasions. The other questions mentioned would be in constant use and be of prime importance.

Mr. Sawyer has filed amendments to repeal Article 21 and 22 of the amendments relating to the enumeration of the legal voters and the number of senators and representatives in the Legislature. He substitutes a provision that the census shall enumerate the inhabitants of the State as a basis for apportionment of senators and representatives, rather than the legal voters. He leaves the number in the Senate and House respectively the same as at present—40 senators and 240 representatives.

Another amendment which Mr. Sawyer has filed repeals Article 15 of the present amendments of the constitution and substitutes a provision that the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and senators and representatives shall be on the first Monday, provided that when there is an election of national senators, representatives in Congress or presidential electors, they shall be elected under the national law, the same as now. In case of failure to elect representatives to the General Court, there shall be a second election on the fourth Monday of November.

Again, Mr. Sawyer proposes an amendment to change the method of securing the Governor's council. He would substitute appointment by the Governor for the present popular election, having a council of seven members, one appointed each year for a term of seven years, at an annual salary of \$1000, one to be lawyer, one business man, one clergyman, one farmer, one manufacturer and one wage-earner, with provision for filling vacancies, no man to be eligible for reappointment till after a full interval of seven years.

MANILA SHOWS GAIN IN TRADE

Exports From Philippines in March Were 4,000,000 Pesos Greater Than in Corresponding Month of Last Year

MANILA, P. I.—The total exports of the Philippine Islands for March, 1917, amounted to 16,455,185 pesos, according to the monthly report on the export trade published by the insular collector of customs. In March, 1916, the total exports of the islands were 12,393,236 pesos, or more than 4,000,000 pesos less, says the Times.

Imports for March were 9,952,141 pesos as compared with 7,206,511 pesos for the same month of 1916. The total trade of the Philippines for March, 1917, was 26,407,326 pesos, against 19,599,747 pesos for 1916.

Hemp leads the list in both total value and increase over last year. Kilos 19,292,185 of hemp, were shipped from Philippine ports in March, of a total value of 8,574,041 pesos. In March, 1916, hemp exports totaled kilos, 13,644,355, valued at 5,323,657 pesos. These figures include all grades. Exportations of sugar amounted to 3,401,474 pesos for March of this year against 2,373,907 pesos for the corresponding month of 1916.

An increase in the exports of money is noted on the report for this year over last. March, 1917, saw 673,324 pesos of magney shipped to the United States and other countries, as compared with 257,285 pesos in March, 1916. Sisal amounted to 6432 pesos during last month. There were no shipments last year in the same period.

The United States led by a wide margin in the trade with the Philippines. More than 5,000,000 in imports and 12,000,000 pesos in exports being credited to the States. Japan was second with approximately 1,000,000 pesos in imports and the same amount in exports. China ranked third with a total trade of about 1,000,000 pesos.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

ANNUAL JUNE SALE

Begins Tuesday, June 19
8:30 A. M.

We hold a number of important special sales during the year, but there are two that are always more important than any others—

OUR ANNUAL JANUARY SALE And OUR ANNUAL JUNE SALE

These are particularly important BECAUSE the sales include practically the whole store; BECAUSE we make them occasions for a literal closing out of all broken lots; BECAUSE we have nothing but desirable goods to offer; BECAUSE at these sales, as many have already learned, they can buy the best goods at less than the price of inferior goods.

If you have not received a catalogue of this sale it will be well worth your while to ask for one when you come into the store Tuesday morning.

If you have not a regular charge account with us, it is well worth your while to make yourself known to our Credit Department and open such an account. It will be useful in this sale and on many other occasions.

"LENOX"

Cotton Sheets and Pillow Slips

EVERY SHEET AND PILLOW SLIP TORN
FROM THE PIECE (NOT CUT), AND
MADE THE REGULAR WAY OF CLOTH

Every experienced housekeeper will appreciate the excellence of these goods which could not have been offered at such low prices if they had not been secured by us many weeks ago especially for this sale.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED—Our preparations for this sale are on so generous a scale that we feel safe in promising to fill at these prices any mail orders actually received by us before 5:30 P. M., June 20th.

"LENOX" SHEETS and PILLOW SLIPS

HEMMED SHEETS			
63x99	..... \$1.00	63x108	..... \$1.10
72x99	..... 1.10	72x108	..... 1.20
81x99	..... 1.20	81x108	..... 1.30
90x99	..... 1.30	90x108	..... 1.40

PILLOW SLIPS TO MATCH			
42x38½	} Each.....	25c	
45x38½			

The above bargains in Sheets and Pillow Cases will represent to you the money-saving opportunities in this sale. There are equal opportunities in Women's Suits, Coats, Skirts, Gowns, Misses' and Children's Wear of every kind, Domestic and French Underwear, Blouses, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Knit Underwear, Laces, Tea Gowns, Kimonos, Silk Petticoats, Dressing Sacques, Silks, Dress Goods, White Goods, Cotton Dress Goods, Millinery, Leather Goods, Jewelry, Table Linen, Decorative Linens, Blankets, Towels, Sweaters, Drapery Stuffs and Curtains, Umbrellas, Neckwear, Traveling Bags, Silverware, Ribbons, China and Glass—in fact, practically the whole store.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

Store Closed Monday, Bunker Hill Day

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS
Beginning Tuesday, June 19, to September 15, inclusive, Monday to Saturday, 8:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Saturdays, 8:30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

E. T. Slattery Co.

TREMONT ST. (Opposite Boston Common) BOSTON

Red Cross Week

Contributions to the \$7,000,000 Red Cross Fund received at special Main Floor Booth, opposite our Main entrance.

Tickets for the Concert by John McCormack
In aid of the Ninth Regiment, at Symphony Hall, Thursday, June 21, Main Floor Booth.

Tickets on Sale for "Caliban"
In aid of the Red Cross Fund, at Harvard Stadium beginning June 26th, Main Floor Booth.

June Mark Downs

Now Offer Exceptional Values in
WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
Suits, Coats, Dresses, and all Feminine Furnishings for Town and Country.

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

BRIDGE PLANNED FOR SPRINGFIELD

Proposed Structure Over Connecticut River to Cost Approximately \$2,500,000—Findings Awaiting Approval

Within a short time active construction will start on a new Springfield-West Springfield bridge over the Connecticut River, provided the findings of the special bridge commission, which have just been filed with the Massachusetts Supreme Court, are approved. At present prices the cost of the bridge is estimated at \$2,500,000, and while the proposed structure is of chief importance to the people of Springfield and vicinity, it will, however, be of great advantage to the increasing number of motorists who pass through the city.

A number of years ago the old toll bridge across the Connecticut River in Springfield was practically condemned, but through constant repairs and precautionary measures the old bridge still provides a crossing for light traffic. The efforts to replace the old bridge with a modern structure encountered considerable difficulty owing to the diversity of opinion regarding a location.

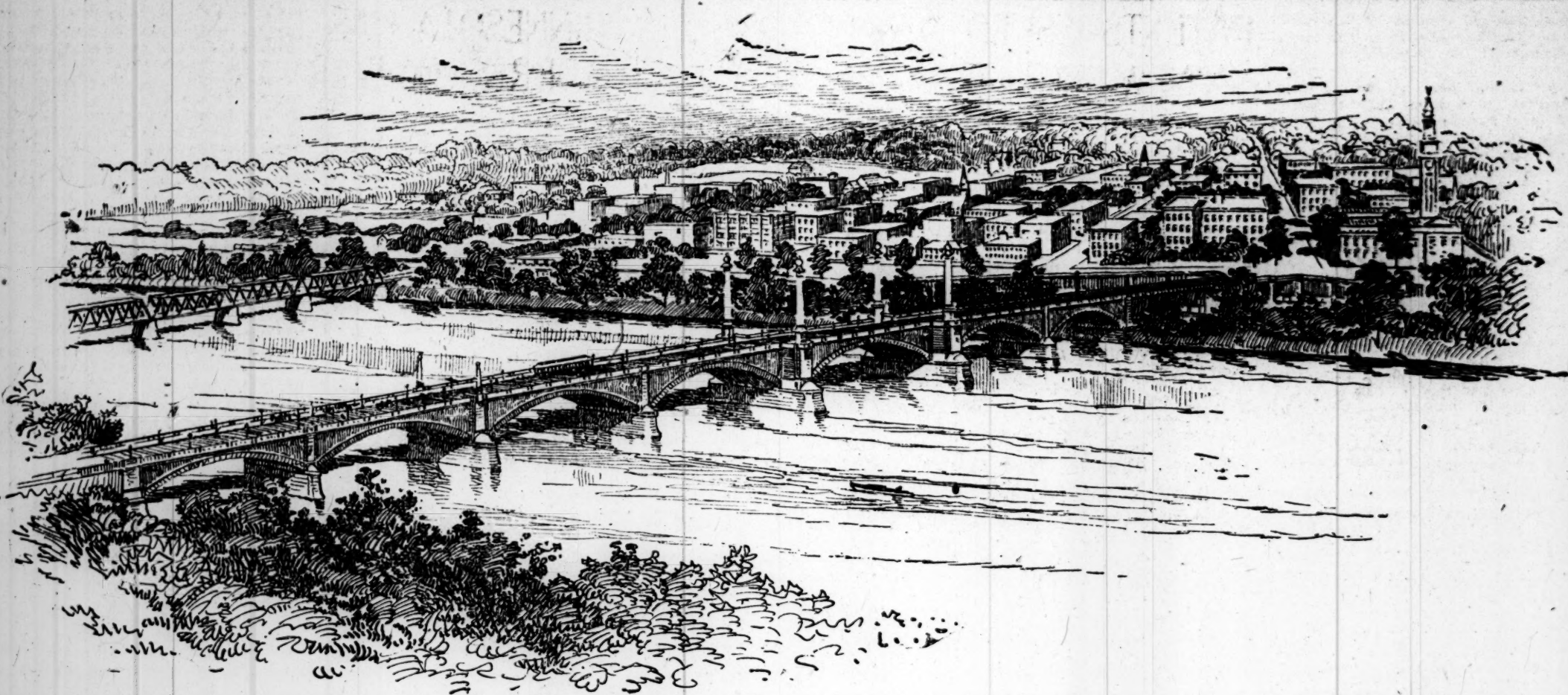
There was a strong group of citizens who believed that the old toll bridge offered the ideal site for a new bridge, but an equally large group felt that the erection of the splendid new municipal buildings a few blocks south of the toll bridge demanded some other location.

Not until 1915 was any definite progress made looking toward the construction of the bridge, and in that year the Legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of a special bridge commission by a justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Charles A. DeCourcy then selected former Gov. John L. Bates to act as chairman of the commission and Joseph H. O'Neill and Joseph R. Worcester to serve as the other two members.

This commission was instructed to fix the location of the bridge, to determine the type of the structure to be erected, to prepare complete plans and to apportion the cost between Hampden County and the cities and towns deriving special benefits from the bridge. These matters have just now been adjusted, and if the report is approved by the Supreme Court, preparations for the construction of the bridge will be commenced at an early date.

To complete the duties assigned to it, the commission engaged the firm of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike of Boston as consulting engineers. It was necessary for the engineers to prepare more than 100 drawings, together with many studies of the bridge, to accord with the style selected by the commissioners, and to make detail drawings and perspectives. These details are all included in the voluminous report submitted to the Supreme Court for approval yesterday. If the plans are approved, the actual construction work will be carried out under the supervision of the county commissioners of Hampden County, who will also apportion the cost on the percentage basis recommended by the commissioners.

The proposed new bridge is a wide departure from the utilitarian truss and girder structures that are so common. In that it will have architectural beauty befitting the crossing of a great river in the center of a city which has proved more than once its civic pride in its municipal undertakings. The picture shows it as it is to be, crossing the river in seven arched spans, dignified, graceful and bearing appropriate decorative features. The channel span is displaced towards the Springfield shore and this with its stronger piers and its massed towers will bring the crown of the bridge with the principal decorative features nearer the great city. This together with the fact that the bridge crosses the river on a diagonal will be of



Proposed steel and concrete bridge over the Connecticut River between Springfield and West Springfield, Mass.

picturesque importance, especially when viewed from the little shore parks of the city.

So far as location is concerned, the commissioners have skillfully united various interests by the diagonal line. The bridge will leave the West Springfield side practically at the end of the old toll bridge, to which existing streets of the West side converge, while the eastern end will strike the shore about 400 feet down stream from the present eastern abutment of the toll bridge, reaching Water Street at Pynchon Street and heading direct for the campanile of the municipal group, ending in a little plaza to the west of the Municipal Auditorium.

The Springfield-West Springfield bridge will consist of seven river spans and a viaduct over the yard of the New Haven Railroad, in all about 1700 feet, together with approaches. It will be 60 feet in width, 42 of which will be in the roadway. It will thus have a capacity for travel quite equal to that of the famous London Bridge. It is to be constructed of reinforced concrete resting on concrete piers which again rest on piles in the river bed. The piers will be faced with stone from low water to the spring line of the arches.

The construction will embody some novelties, one of which will be the omission of scaffolding in the river to sustain the arches while being built. The arches are to be built, so to speak, from above. The plan calls for five reinforcing ribs beneath each span, and the reinforcement of these arches is to be a latticed girder of steel. This will be strong enough to sustain the liquid concrete of the rib and the forms to confine it and on setting the concrete will assume the great strength that it possesses in supporting the forms and the liquid concrete of the arches themselves.

Special plans have been made to construct the bridge of such a type that it will afford adequate accommodations for future increases in the weight and volume of traffic. Development of the trolley freight has been anticipated in the specifications providing for a bridge of sufficient strength to carry a series of cars on both tracks from end to end of the bridge at one time, weighing 50 per cent more than those now in use.

Springfield, controlling as it does one of the two passes through the Hoosac range into the Berkshires and New York, is the focus for an ever increasing volume of automobile traffic. Under existing conditions travel has been handicapped through the inadequacy of the old toll bridge near the City Hall. It is a mile north to the North End Bridge and even farther

to the South End Bridge, and one of these detours is necessary for all but the lighter vehicular traffic. The new bridge will provide a much needed improvement to the means of communication in Springfield.

PACIFIC COAST PAPER PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Plans for the establishment of several pulp and paper mills in California, Oregon and Washington, are now in progress. Some of the plants are to use timber and waterpower on the United States national forests. One plant near Santa Cruz, Cal., which has been experimenting with redwood for papermaking purposes, has discovered that it will make a good quality of kraft paper, that is, a heavy, tough quality. Redwood bark, which until a few months ago was wholly wasted, tests as high as 80 per cent in the manufacture of paper, and when mixed with rag stock, it makes a better quality of coarse paper than any other raw material heretofore used.

WILLISTON MARKS ANNIVERSARY
EASTHAMPTON, Mass.—Alumni of Williston from many parts of the United States are gathered here today celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Williston Seminary. This morning the students held exercises honoring the founders of the seminary. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University and an alumnus of the seminary, is to speak in Payson Church and the alumni dinner will be held tonight. The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in Payson Church tomorrow and commencement is scheduled for Monday. Members of the Adelpi and Gamma Sigma societies held their annual sight reading and oratorical contest last night.

"BONE DRY" LAW BELIEVED SECURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Eleventh-hour action on the part of anti-prohibitionists in seeking to suspend the operation of the Oklahoma "Bone Dry" law, by filing a referendum petition, it is believed here, will not defeat the purposes of the new measure. The referendum petition was filed just before the time set for the law to be in force; and although this action has the effect of temporarily suspending the operation of the law, no attempt was made on Friday by express companies or other carriers to take advantage of it. Liquor shipments were being held for return to consignors.

It is the opinion of State officials here that the referendum petition is insufficient and cannot more than temporarily deter the full operation and effectiveness of the law. The Federal statute prohibiting shipments of intoxicants into dry states will, in connection with existing laws in this State, effectually check all liquor shipments into this State on July 1, even though the legal statutes of the Oklahoma "Bone Dry" law should not be fully established by that date.

Many Saloons Closed

Cabarets Also Come Under the Ban in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Public Safety Commission, of which Governor Burnquist is chairman, John Lind and former Judge John F. McGhee, members, has a record of accomplishments within a week as follows: Forty-three saloons along the river front in a territory 10 blocks long have been closed.

Women are forbidden to enter any saloon under heavy penalty and the sale of intoxicants to women under any circumstances is prohibited.

A. SHUMAN & CO.

Women's and Misses' Woolen Suits and Coats and Girls' Coats

25% Less Than Regular Prices

An important June Sale; every garment is Shuman quality standard and exceptional value at the price. The handsome Summer fabrics, smart styles, and hand tailoring will strongly appeal to women of taste.

Women's and Young Women's \$25 Garments, Now...\$18.75
Women's and Young Women's \$30 Garments, Now...\$22.50
Women's and Young Women's \$35 Garments, Now...\$26.25
Women's and Young Women's \$40 Garments, Now...\$30.00
Women's and Young Women's \$50 Garments, Now...\$37.50
Girls' \$6.00 Coats, Now...\$4.50
Girls' \$10.00 Coats, Now...\$7.50
Girls' \$15.00 Coats, Now...\$11.25

1/4 Off on Women's Trimmed Hats

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner.
THE SERVICE STORE

1/4 Off on Women's Waists

CIVIL SERVICE MEN CLOSE THEIR BOSTON MEETING

Harvey N. Shepard Is Elected President and Milwaukee Named for Next Convention

Civil service commissioners of the United States and Canada closed their tenth annual assembly in Boston yesterday with the election of Harvey N. Shepard of Boston as president for the coming year, and the selection of Milwaukee, Wis., as the place for the assembly of 1918.

The commissioners passed resolutions condemning any change in the merit system of filling offices or lessening the efficiency test for promotions in the civil arm which might be attempted in the name of military necessity, and warning the country that 100,000 new positions will be created for the proper conduct of the civil arm of the Government because of the war; that it was apparent that these positions may be filled as rewards for political service as in the Spanish war and that money should be appropriated to make it possible for the Federal Civil Service Commission to obtain proper employees by practical tests.

Other officers chosen were: First vice-president, Thomas C. Murray of New York; second vice-president, Melville G. Holding, Chicago; third vice-president, Edgar Williams, California; secretary-treasurer, John T. Doyle, Washington; executive committee, Peter Koehle, Milwaukee; Col. La Rochelle, of Ottawa, Can.; William Speilher of Rochester, N. Y.

At the dinner which closed the assembly, Dr. Adam Shott, civil service commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, predicted the certain triumph of democracy in the present war. Dr. Shott urged the elimination of all personal and sectional interests in the solution of the great problems brought forward through the entrance of the United States into the war.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, pointed out that a democratic people can be made as efficient in war as those under an autocracy.

PURCHASE OF MILK BY GERMANY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war committee of the condensed milk industry has reported that large quantities of condensed or evaporated milk have been bought recently by German agents and shipped to Germany through neutral ports.

Fearing detection if they purchased from manufacturers or jobbers, the German agents have canvassed retail stores and paid retail prices. Buying operations have been reported in New York, Illinois and Oklahoma.

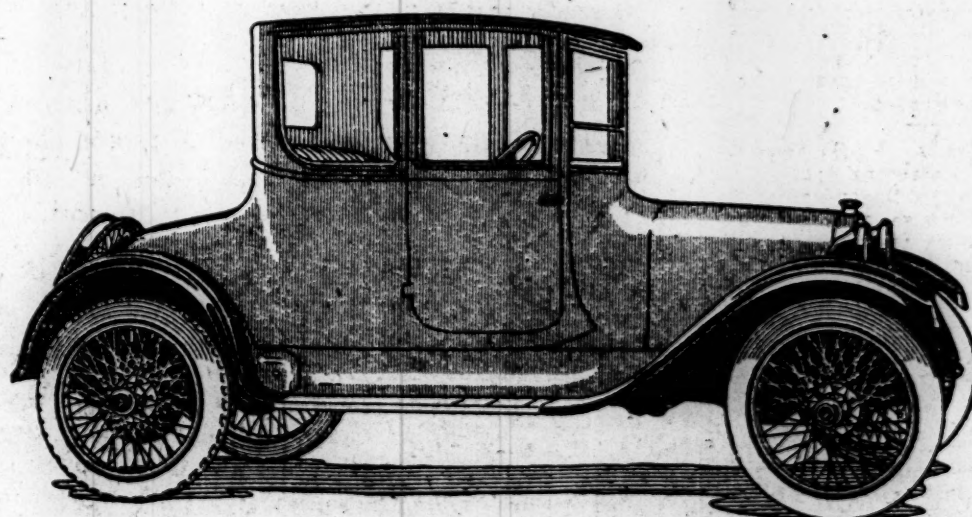
DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

Its uncommon beauty appeals to feminine good taste.

The Convertible Coupe is well designed, well finished, well upholstered, roomy—and suited for use the year 'round.

Coupe or Sedan, \$1265; Touring Car or Roadster, \$835; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$1000 (All prices f. o. b. Detroit)

Open All Day—Monday—Bunker Hill Day



HENSHAW MOTOR CO.

13-15-17 Federal Street Worcester
915-921 Boylston Street, Boston
29 E. Chestnut Street Brockton
68 Exchange Street Lynn

Tuesday

Tuesday

India Druggets

The Ideal Rug for Summer Use

Floor coverings, reversible, distinctive in style—with artistic designs in jungle greens, deep blues, reds, blacks and yellow on natural color grounds.

Note—By importing direct from India, Chandler & Co. eliminate many intermediate profits, and can offer the druggets at very low prices.

Range of Sizes

Size	Price
9x12	\$2.50
8x10	\$2.50
10x14	\$2.50
6x9	\$1.50
3x6	\$1.50
2.3x5.0	\$1.50
3x8	\$3.00
3x16	\$1.50
3x18	\$1.50
3x15	\$1.50
3x12	\$1.50
3x9	\$1.50

Mail Orders Filled.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West, Boston

MORE AUTOS IN JAMAICA NOW

American Made Cars Have Secured the Preference in the Island During 1915 According to Report of Consul Hazeltine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a report from United States Consul Ross Hazeltine at Port Antonio, as published in the Commerce Reports, there are 2213 miles of main road open for traffic in Jamaica, and most of these are macadamized highways. In spite of an excessive rainfall in certain parts of the island, these roads are kept in good repair. As one of the direct results, the importation of motor vehicles has increased with great rapidity during recent years.

American cars have won preference over all other makes to such an extent that during 1915 fully 95 per cent of the total imports of cars and trucks and 80 per cent of the motorcycles came from the United States. Low initial cost, moderate cost of upkeep, durability, and the accessibility of the source of supply have been the chief factors in this success.

The latest official census gives a total of 833 cars and trucks, 70 motorcycles, and 15 traction engines in the island.

The best selling cars have been those costing less than \$1000 f. o. b. American factory. The initial cost is of secondary importance, compared to the cost of operation. Gasoline was selling at 49 to 61 cents a gallon at the close of last year; tires varied in cost from \$11.70 for the 30x3 1/2 and \$15.35 for the 30x3 3/4 to as high as \$48.70 for the large sizes. A fairly efficient chauffeur may be hired for \$5 and quarters a week. Gasoline gives less mileage than in the United States, due to the mountainous character of the roads.

Practically all the dealers are located in Kingston, the capital and largest city in Jamaica. Several American manufacturers have excellent representation, but others have seriously injured their prospective business by ill-advised agencies. The social status and other qualifications of an agent should be considered, as well as his financial standing.

There are comparatively few motor trucks in Jamaica. Their number does not exceed 30, and is probably nearer 20.

The increased demand for American motorcycles is shown by the fact that in 1912 only 6 per cent of the total imports of motorcycles and parts came from the United States. In 1913 the American share was 15 per cent of the total, increasing in 1914 to 24 per cent, and to 40 per cent in 1915.

There are no electric vehicles in use in Jamaica, and at present there appears to be no market for this class of vehicle. Steep grades, mountainous roads, and the lack of electricity on a commercial basis are factors that effectually operate against the introduction of electric vehicles into Jamaica.

PLAN HIGHWAY ON COAST MOUNTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One of the most important new-road projects now being promoted in the far West is the proposal to build a highway along the crest of the Coast Range Mountains between San Francisco and Santa Cruz, Cal. According to a report just made by a board of engineers that has studied the subject such a road would be of great military and strategic value in that it would make possible the rapid movement of troops along the coast and for other reasons. The road would be about 77 miles long and the approximate cost would be \$700,000. It is expected that Federal as well as State funds will be available for the construction of the highway, which will be known as the Skyline Boulevard. By action of the State Legislature recently \$250,000 was appropriated for this and other road-building projects.

MOTORISMS

C. H. Whitney has been elected chairman of the Midwest Section Society of Automotive Engineers.

The \$1,800,000 received during 1917 by the New Jersey motor vehicle department for registrations, fees, fines, etc., will be apportioned out to the 21 counties for road repairs. Next year this fund will be used for construction of new roads.

Representative A. W. Brodbeck of Pennsylvania is standing sponsor for the bill he recently introduced to the United States House of Representatives providing for the designation by the Government through the Post Office Department of the Lincoln Highway as a post road.

A free camping park for motorists has been established at Husum, Ore., on the White Salmon River. Stone fireplaces have been arranged for cooking, and free fuel will be supplied. Parking facilities for cars under cover or adjacent to the park, also have been arranged.

Arrangements have been completed by the Lincoln Highway Association for the erection of permanent, artistic markers at each State line crossed by the highway between New York and San Francisco. Eleven especially made markers, each 34 by 22 inches in size mounted on posts standing 7 1/2 feet above the ground upon a foundation of concrete, have been manufactured and are now being shipped to the various Lincoln High-

way Consuls at points nearest the State boundary lines in the states traversed by the Lincoln Highway.

A national park to park highway covering 3500 miles and connecting all of the great parks of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast is now definitely outlined. It will open a wonderful scenic tour to the motorists of the country and give a great impetus to western touring. It crosses and connects with the Lincoln Highway at Cheyenne, Wyo., and again at Oakland, Cal.

J. J. Jennings, George Limthicum, Elgin Brain and Ray Middleton have been selected by the United States War Department to go to the front in France as motor drivers with General Pershing. They were recommended by the Society of Automotive Engineers to the Government, who asked that the society recommend drivers of standing and marked ability. All of these have volunteered their services.

HIGHEST GOOD ROADS MEETING COMES JULY 10-11

Midsummer Gathering of Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway on Summit of Peak

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—The highest good roads meeting ever held in the United States will be staged July 10 and 11 on the summit of Pikes Peak, when the midsummer gathering of the Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway Association will take place. These dates have been definitely fixed by the national organization, and delegates from points all along the route are planning to make the trip for the event. A number of sociability runs are being organized in various sections of the country to attend the meetings as well as to provide an enjoyable summer tour for the delegates and their families.

Added interest is given to the highway association meetings owing to the fact that a majority of the delegates will drive their own cars to the summit of the famous "Sentinel of the Rockies" over the new Pikes Peak automobile road, the highest in the world. This road, a perfect mountain boulevard, 20 feet wide and safe all along its 18 miles, is declared to be one of the most remarkable highway engineering feats in the last decade.

Also the delegates to the convention have been invited to make the trip over the Crystal Park automobile road, another beautiful winding drive into the heart of some remarkable scenery. At the summer session one of the important matters to come before the delegates will be the report of the committee on western extension of the highway from Utah through Nevada and California to the Pacific Coast. When the western extension question is finally arranged, the Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway will have an independent organization from coast to coast along its entire route. At a recent meeting the New Jersey State division was formed, thus giving the highway an eastern terminus at New York City, in addition to that already through its Pennsylvania division, the William Penn Highway, at Philadelphia.



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PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

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Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys: Dandy Roll—Albro, Herbert, West Springfield, Mass. Binder Ring—Amoroso, Silvio, Boston, Mass. Machine for Marking Golf Balls—Bachelor, Edward F., Lynn, Mass. Foot Rest for Automobile Accelerators—Boynton, George W., Boston, Mass. Slow Feed Mangle—Brown, John I., Westfield, Mass. Process and Apparatus for Rectifying Alternating Currents of Electricity—Chapman, William H., Portland, Me. Shoemakers Tool—Dodge, Milton L., Newburyport, Mass. Grinding Machine—Eaton, Harrison H., Beverly, Mass. Feeding Mechanism for Metal Cutting Shears—Edwards, Victor E., Worcester, Mass. Radio-Controlled Torpedo—Ericson, Arthur E., Manchester, Mass. Forming a Lap-Jointed Tube—Field, Samuel B., Holbrook, Mass. Winding Machine—Foster, George W., Boston, Mass. Spark-Plug and Manufacturing the Same—Furber, Frederick M., Revere, Mass. Stone Working Machine—Gilman, George H., Claremont, N. H. Fastener-Setting Machine—Glass, Perley R., Brookline, Mass. Apparatus for Treating Rubber Footwear—Glidden, Alfred A., Watertown, Mass. Ventilator—Greenburg, Joseph, Roxbury, Mass. Protactor—Hagman, Edwin V., Revere, Mass. Automatic Sprinkler, Combined Heating and Sprinkler System—Hammond, Wilberforce B., Boston, Mass. Apparatus for Handling Metallic Leaf—Harwood, Leon M., Springfield, Mass. Making Welt Shoes—Hedlund, Gustaf, E. Lynn, Mass. Milk Bottle Cap—Hill, John E., Boston, Mass. Mattress—Kerivan, George E., Newton, Mass. Apparatus for Treating Artificial Silk and Other Threads—Linfot, Maurice, Braintree, Mass. Work Support—MacLeod, Albert A., Swampscott, Mass. Support for Linotype Magazines—McCart, Robert S., Cambridge, Mass. Line and Space Indicating Mechanism for Typographical Machines—McGrath, Patrick H., Wollaston, Mass. Incorporating Filling Material in Paper—Miles, George W., Belmont, Mass. Device for Supporting Pails and the Like—Osley, Willard A., Springfield, Mass. Thread Parting Mechanism for Looms—Owen, Henry A., Whitinsville, Mass. Electric Heating Device—Parkhurst, Leon F., Pittsfield, Mass. Heel Applying Apparatus—Perrault, Joseph E., Belmont, Mass. Swab-Cup—Poore, Clarence J., Boston, Mass. Press for Cutting or Punching Sheet Material—Schoensky, August R., Somerville, Mass. Electric Welding Machine—Sparkes, James M., Peabody, Mass. Grinding Machine—Starin, Frank, Springfield, Mass. Faucet—Strater, Theodore G., West Tisbury, Mass. Humidity Controlling Apparatus—Thompson, Albert W., Fitchburg, Mass. Shaft Bearing Lubricator, Oil Atomizer for Steam Conduits—Wight, Albion P., Wakefield, Mass.

AUTOIST APPEALS SENTENCE

Alton C. Ingraham of Watertown was held in \$500 bonds for the Superior Court after appealing from a

sentence of three months in the House of Correction, placed by Judge John Perrins Jr. in the West Roxbury Court yesterday on a charge of operating an automobile recklessly. After the evidence was in Judge Perrins said: "If drivers are permitted to do this thing on our highways, who is safe? To me it is a case of reckless driving absolutely. He was on the wrong side of the street and was driving at an excessive speed, according to the evidence. To me it is a flagrant case and it is the duty of the court to see that the roads are safe."

NAMES SOUGHT FOR SEIZED GERMAN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the United States Shipping Board are now disturbed over the puzzling proposition of naming the German ships which have been seized, and the new ships which are now in process of construction. They say that several hundred names will be required in future, and that the task is one which would call into play the faculties of a poet. It was at first thought a clever plan to use Indian names, also the names of smaller towns, rivers and counties, but all of these prolific sources of nomenclature have been abandoned, proving unsatisfactory.

One commissioner is an advocate of naming the ships after the members of the Senate and House, and it is possible that this will be done. Just how the matter of duplication will be settled is another question.

AUTO DRIVER IS FINED \$200

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Benjamin J. Blakely of Boston paid a fine of \$200 in Police Court yesterday morning after pleading guilty to a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He was arrested at 6:30 Thursday evening by Highway Inspector E. L. Blish on Lincoln Street, where he bumped into the rear of Mr. Blish's car. Blakely told Judge Heady that he had taken a drink in New Britain, another in Middletown, still another in Hartford and that he remembered taking one in Springfield. He admitted that he was unable to control his automobile.

MINNESOTA HAS ADDRESS ON WAR

Dr. Soares of Chicago the Speaker—University Grants 832 Degrees—Thirty-Five Graduates in Training Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—As the spirit of a nation at war was represented in the commencement of the University of Minnesota, degrees being granted 35 graduates who are members of the officers' training camp in special exercises this week at Ft. Snelling, so did it enter, too, the address delivered at the main exercises in the armory at the university in the morning.

Dr. Theodore G. Soares, head of the department of theology in the University of Chicago, the speaker, said that the reader of war news must revert to the days of Alexander the Great to understand the Prussian point of view. "Alexander wanted to gain more than glory and victory," he said. "He wanted to force the Greek culture on the world. As Alexander tried to Hellenize the world, so Prussia thinks the world ought to be Prussian. Some of us can't see that. Our only hate in the world is against the Prussian autocracy, murderer of Belgium, and against Turkey, murderer of Christians. Their warfare has been ruthless, pitiless, brutal, tyrannical."

Degrees were granted to 832 students. Before the Minnesota graduation exercises at Ft. Snelling, 40 University of Iowa graduates, members of the training camp, received diplomas.

WAR CUTS PROFITS ON CUBAN SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Revised estimates based on complete statistics of this year's Cuban sugar production, which will amount to about 2,800,000 tons, show that instead of net profits

of about \$9 on each bag of 320 pounds, as has been generally supposed, following the action of Cuba in imposing a war tax on raw sugar, the actual average profit to the producer will be nearer \$3 a bag.

The Cuban News Bureau in this city deems it of the highest importance to emphasize the fact that the reports of excessive profits are not correct. Cuba, it says, in levying its war tax on sugar, may be understood as exerting the maximum effort to raise war revenues at a time when the sugar producers there, through a variety of causes, are bound to realize only the minimum of the variously estimated profits.

ORGAN TREAT FOR ARMY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Miss Gertrude Gilbert, chairman of the municipal music committee, in cooperation with the local Y. M. C. A., has arranged a morning song service for enlisted men at the Spreckles organ pavilion in Balboa Park. There will be soloists, music by a vested choir and general singing of hymns by the men.

COUNCIL ANNOUNCES INLAND WATER BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Council of National Defense on Friday announced the creation of an Inland Water Transportation Commission, with Gen. W. M. Black, chief of engineers, United States Army, as chairman. Daniel Willard, chairman for the advisory committee of the council, who has special charge of matters relating to transportation, is a member ex officio.

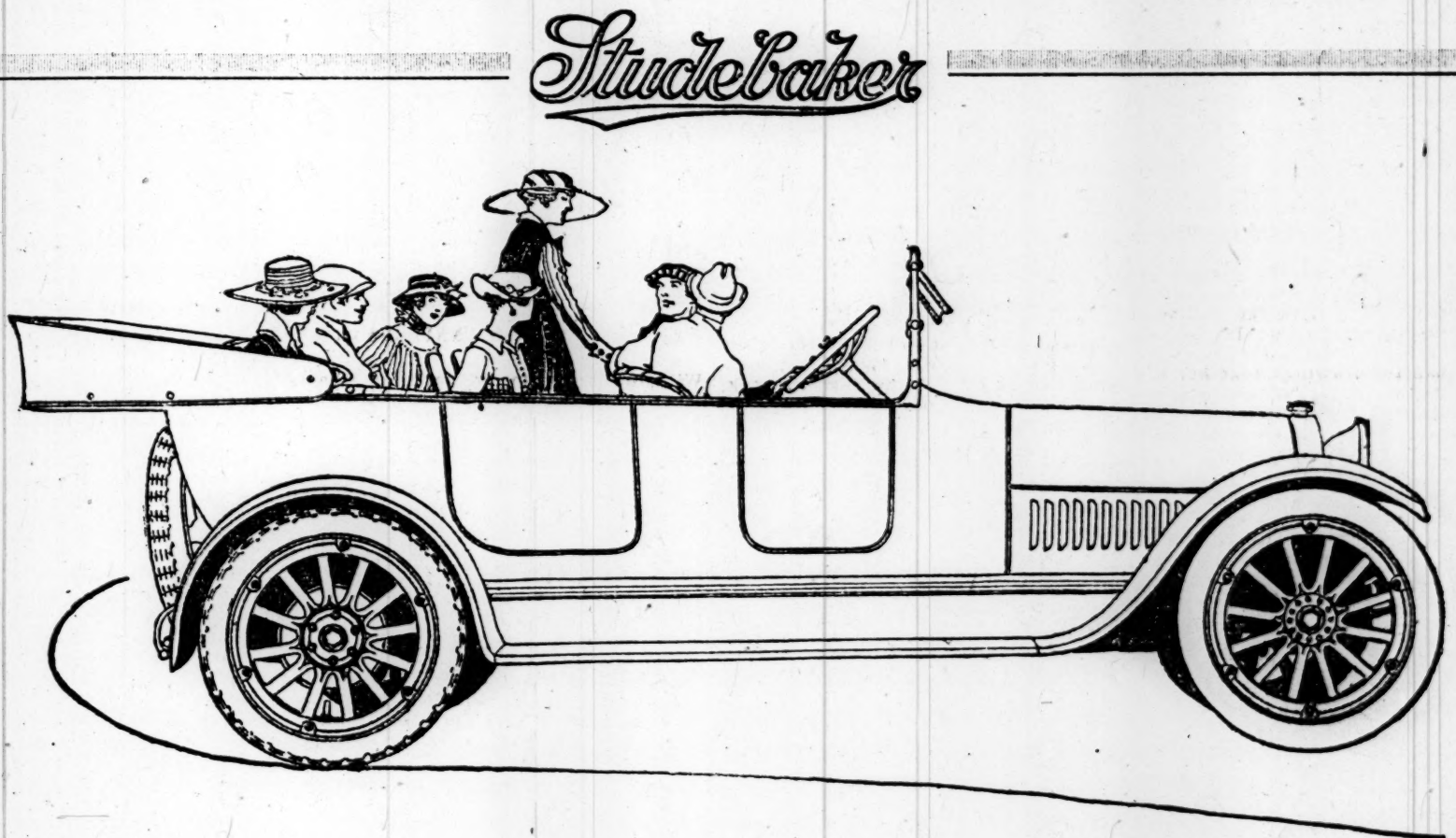
It will be the function of the new commission to bring together the companies engaged in inland water transportation, including those on the Great Lakes, in order better to meet the water situation and to increase and make more efficient the freight-carrying facilities of the country's waterways. It is hoped through the agency of this committee to aid in some degree in meeting the existing shortage of freight cars in the sections where water transportation is possible.

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FEDERATION AID TO MUSICIANS

Joseph N. Weber, President of the National Organization, Talks in Defense of Union Labor's Influence on Musical Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Union organization in bands and orchestras, according to Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, has justified itself in recent years, on the ground that it has helped improve artistic standards and that it has raised the dignity of the musical calling. Mr. Weber, who was reelected to the federation presidency at the twenty-second annual convention, held recently at New Haven, Conn., received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his office here, and in reply to a question as to how the unions have influenced musical progress, he said:

"The federation has succeeded in making the United States independent, as far as players for bands and orchestras are concerned. As a result of its policy, musical talent in the country has been afforded a chance to develop. Fifteen years ago, the members of our symphony orchestras were almost wholly Europeans. Today, however, the balance is reversed, because the federation has opposed the coming from Europe of performers who were not needed.

Formerly a boy in the United States who wished to become a musician was denied an opportunity to play. He was not permitted to be an apprentice and learn his profession. All the places, especially in orchestras, were held by men from Europe. How could musical art have any growth here under such circumstances? We must look at home for the men who will express us in music. We must look to ourselves for our composers. And certainly we can never have composers unless we have our own players."

Reviewing in a word or two the history of the union movement in music, he noted that the original scheme of organization was too narrowly professional, and that in the early 90s it began to prove ineffective. He told how things under the old National League of Musicians went from bad to worse and how they were set right only when reorganization took place on the plan of today. As the American Federation of Musicians, the unions have a central board of officers, with societies in all important places in the United States. They work in association with the unions of Canada and they are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Since they adopted their larger policy, half a dozen union symphony orchestras of the first quality have been instituted.

Recalling the days when the federation began its work, the president remarked on the unsatisfactory conditions that prevailed. "At that time," he explained, "a conductor of an orchestra in recruiting his forces would invite from Europe more players than were necessary for his purpose, with the idea of selecting the best and leaving the others to look out for themselves. Now this state of affairs threw men right on the hands of the union officials to be taken care of. It has all been corrected in 15 years, because the federation has insisted that only as many players be brought over as are required. If a better man is available in Europe than can be found here, and a place is waiting for him, we are glad to have him come."

He added that a requirement is made of the newly arriving artist pertaining to citizenship—a requirement, he pointed out, that has done not a little toward giving musical art a vigorous hold in the soil. "A man coming from Europe to play in a union orchestra in New York," he illustrated, "must declare his intention of being naturalized. And he must ultimately take out full papers as a United States citizen, or else he loses his union standing."

The affiliation of the musicians with the general labor movement, according to Mr. Weber, is a vital matter. For therefrom has come a moral support which has made their demands for correct working conditions and for improved standards of living successful.

"In the old days," he commented, "musicians had to resort to undignified methods to get engagements, and they had no means of making employers pay them after the engagements were over. They were the victims of an unnecessary situation, and they woke up and changed it. They made their profession respected."

Going over in his mind hastily the field which he administers, the president dictated to his interviewer some statistics, in round numbers, saying: "The federation has a membership of about 50,000 musicians, with about 750 unions. It has on its books the names of all the leading orchestral players in the United States, except those of one institution. The societies representing it in the large cities maintain offices and social rooms, the house in New York standing at a value of about \$200,000; that in Chicago at about \$300,000; that in Boston at about \$125,000; and those in Newark and San Francisco at about \$50,000 each."

Referring to a specific example of economic improvement effected by modern unionism, he observed that

since the Canadian musicians associated themselves with the federation 12 years ago, the salaries of players in Toronto had nearly tripled. Making mention of the routine of his own headquarters at 110 West Fortieth Street, he said that salaries amounting to a little over \$10,000 were recovered last year for musicians in various places. In one case, a bill was collected from a manager who went out of business with accounts unsettled nine years ago, and who desired to reinstate himself in the concert world.

"In these days," the president concluded, "a traveling player is safe in his compensation. He cannot easily be sent home from a tour unpaid. He is sure to receive his money some time, if the manager expects to have union men work for him again."

MUSIC IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France.—The progress which is being made in the presentation of French music abroad is discussed by M. Pierre Lalo in a recent music chronicle of the Temps. Besides the singers of the opera and the Opéra Comique who have been heard in Italy, the orchestra of the Conservatoire, conducted by M. Messager, has recently given a series of concerts in Switzerland. The undertaking was initiated by the Minister for Fine Arts and has been an immense success. M. Lalo welcomes this new departure in the activities of the official representative of art in France. It persisted in it will open up a wide field to French music and secure for it a reputation throughout the world such as it has not hitherto dreamt of.

This series of concerts given in Switzerland constitutes the first "tour" ever accomplished by the Société des Concerts which, except for a visit to Belgium, had never crossed the French frontiers. The works which it gave at the concerts in Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Bern, Zürich and Bale included the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, the symphony in C minor, the overture to "Egmont" and one of the "Leoneore" overtures, the "Fantastic" symphony of Berlioz, the overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" and that of the "Carnaval romain." César Franck's "Redemption," Edouard Lalo's "Norwegian" rhapsody, Saint-Saëns' "Le Rouet d'Omphale," Fauré's "Nocturne" and "Filleuse," Vincent d'Indy's "Le Camp de Wallenstein," Claude Debussy's "L'Après midi d'un faune" and the nocturnes, "L'Apprenti sorcier" of M. Paul Dukas, and Rimsky-Korsakof's "Schéhérazade" and the "Capriccio espagnol."

M. Pierre Lalo, speaking of the success of the concerts, says that it was a notable fact that the enthusiasm of the audience was perhaps even greater in German Swiss cities, especially Zürich, than in French Switzerland. The Zürich papers declared that never had such a triumph been scored in Zürich. The French orchestra gave the Beethoven symphony in C minor the day after it had been rendered by Felix Weingartner and

his musicians, and the critics affirmed the French performance the finer of the two. In Lausanne and in Bale the concert halls were too small to hold the audiences and the hospitality of churches had to be sought.

BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Esther Ferrabini, soprano, is announced as the soloist at the Pop concerts on Wednesday and Friday nights of next week. Mme. Ferrabini, who is the wife of Mr. Jacchia, the conductor of the concerts, will be remembered by former patrons of the Boston Opera Company as having appeared once, and with distinguished success, at the Boston Opera House, as visiting singer from the Montreal Opera Company. She sang the rôle of Mimi in "Bouffon" on that occasion and gave a characterization of the part that was perhaps never surpassed in the five years that the Boston Opera Company gave performances.

On Monday night of next week the soloist will be Miss Ethel Frank, soprano, who has won her way to recognition in the song recital field. She will sing arias from "Madame Butterfly" and "Dinorah." The soloist on Tuesday and Saturday evenings will be Arthur Hackett, tenor. The soloist on Thursday evening will be Mario Laurenti, baritone.

Tonight, Mr. Laurenti will sing, presenting arias from "Faust" and "Carmen." The orchestral numbers to-night are as follows:

Overture, "Mignon," Thomas; waltz, "España," Waldteufel; happy solo, "In Springtime" (Mr. Holy); selection, "Bohème," Puccini; "Marche Slave," Tchaikovsky; overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; fantasia, "Othello," Verdi; intermezzo, Act III, "The Jewels of the Madonna," Wolf-Ferrari; Hungarian dance in G minor, Brahms.

Ballads, Irish, Scotch, English and Kentuckian, were presented by Helen Finch of the New England Conservatory dramatic department in appropriate costume in Recital Hall yesterday afternoon. A brief introductory talk was given by Clayton D. Gilbert, who explained the interest which English students of folk song have found in the ballads of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Ozarks. Miss Finch was assisted by Dorothy Cuddy, pianist, and Ignace Nowicki, violinist, who played Old English and Irish melodies. Marguerite Baumann was accompanist.

This afternoon, in Jordan Hall, pupils of the New England Conservatory pianoforte normal department, give their annual recital with a program including selections from the New England Conservatory course, a class drill conducted by Ruth Miller of the graduating class and numbers by advanced students who began their music study as children in the normal department.

FRANKS ASKED FOR SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill to extend the mail franking privilege to officers and marine corps, was introduced on Friday by Representative Francis of New York.

SYRACUSE ENJOYS COMMUNITY SINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Community choruses are becoming popular in many parts of the country. The reason is that it is a most natural means of expression for the individual and for the masses. Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Eastern Department, said recently to the men who had assembled at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg: "In times of stress and strain, men and women automatically start to sing." In a community made up of the people of many nations, speaking many languages, conversation is many times impossible, but when a familiar melody is sung each individual can understand and participate in it; thus an understanding takes place which breaks down the barriers of class and caste and national prejudices.

Recently in Syracuse there has been organized and developed an enthusiastic community chorus. Miss Jessie Z. Decker succeeded in securing the cooperation of the Morning Musical Club and other prominent musicians. The project was inaugurated with a chorus of 1000 members. Harry Barnhart of New York and Rochester have since been held, the chorus each week growing larger and more enthusiastic. It is expected that Lincoln Hall, with a seating capacity of over 1500, will soon be filled to overflowing. Among the events in prospect is the entertainment of the soldiers at the training camp, numbering about 30,000, at the State fair grounds.

The chorus demands no dues; the hall rental is donated by the Board of Education; the fixed expenses, including director's salary and advertising, are defrayed by a fund subscribed by 100 citizens at \$5 each. The first music rehearsal was a collection of patriotic melodies contained in a song book issued and donated by the Clark Music Company.

People of all classes and ages attend these sings—some at first to listen, but invariably to join in the singing and the spirit of good fellowship emanating from it. Many interesting and instructive and patriotic entertainments are in preparation. One of the unique features of the Syracuse chorus is the addition of a string quartet to the piano accompaniment, furnishing a voice-like lead to enable the untalented singers to follow their parts with precision and definiteness.

ENGLISH MUSIC

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The program of the last concert given by the London String Quartet proved that those who compiled it are not without experience of the kind of audience that at-

tends chamber concerts. There was a judicious mixture of the classical and modern, and the new work, a quartet for pianoforte and strings by the Belgian organist, M. Guy Weitz, was considerably placed at the end. This enabled those who followed with their scores the Beethoven quartet for strings in C minor to catch trains, or keep other urgent appointments which prevented them from hearing the new work. They sat out Ravel's quartet in F, but a surprisingly large number of people are declaring that this work is already a classic and perhaps, like Mr. Bernard Shaw's waltz, they felt that "You never can tell." Anyhow, M. Weitz's quartet turned out to be quite orthodox. The first movement is a little restless and diffuse, but there is an effective slow movement and a genuine sense of climax in the last. Of the style, and indeed of the whole work, it may be said that if M. Weitz is its parent, César Franck is its grandparent. The second item of the program consisted of two quartets for strings by Mr. Frank Bridge, based on the familiar tunes "Sally in Our Alley" and "Cherry Ripe." They are attractive music and one felt that even if the classicists did not approve of the treatment, they could, at any rate, enjoy the tunes. The performances of the string quartets gave the keenest pleasure to those who admire a fine ensemble and beauty of tone. Even the most fastidious ear could find little to criticize. The surface, so to speak, was almost perfect.

And this brings one to a question that apparently is an occasional cause of bewilderment even to musicians. Mr. Albert Sammons and his colleagues possess an excellent sense of color. "What is this 'color' of which we hear so much?" asked a well-known Italian critic, Geoffrey Belloni, the other day. "Is not to express in music the pictorial appearance of some scene, together with the sense-impressions awakened by them?" No, not as the word is generally employed by a musician. Speaking roughly, "color" means to the musical artist some perception of that subtle but well-defined relationship which exists between one tone quality and another. The contrast, for instance, between the tone quality of a flute and an oboe is spoken of as a difference in "color." The range of these "color" relationships is, of course, much wider, and more subtle, in sound than in pigment and French composers have always attached to them the greatest importance. Their sensitiveness to "color" cannot be hidden even in writing for the piano and the Ravel quartet played on the present occasion is saturated with fine musical "color." To play or listen to such a work without a perception of this quality is rather like looking at a painting through an isochromatic screen. This slight explanation is, of course, very elementary, and will doubtless bore those who look to the art of music for nothing but "emotion"

or "feeling." The "surface" of music is at least as important as the surface of painting and one of the best virtues of the London String Quartet is that it knows how to clothe a beautiful musical idea with beautiful sound. As a performance the new quartet of M. Weitz was least successful. Mr. Murdoch, the pianist, forced his tone and the ensemble was not by any means immaculate.

Under the heading of "Performing Rights and Performers' Wrongs" the London Musical Times gives some interesting details of a question that is undoubtedly of great importance to every professional musician, to say nothing of the musical public. It seems that while the Performing Right Society controls the performance of practically all French copyright music, this is very far from being the case with British music, and some of our most distinguished composers, and several leading publishers (including, it is stated, Messrs. Novello & Co., Messrs. Boosey & Co., and others who control a large number of copyrights) hold aloof, for various reasons, from the society as it is at present constituted. The proprietors of concert halls, therefore, even if they pay the compounding fee demanded, have no assurance that the rights of other owners may not be infringed by a concert-giver or a performer. They claim, with some justice, that under present conditions, half a dozen or more Performing Right societies might easily be formed, each might demand a concert-hall fee, and, of course, every composer who retains his performing rights could make a similar demand. One hopes that in the best interests of the art of music the matter will soon be amicably settled. It seems absurd that for want of a workable system artists should be debarred from the performance of just those works which the best kind of musical public is most anxious to hear.

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Sir Thomas Beecham's scheme, which has already been started, for a permanent orchestra in Birmingham, is a source of gratification to a wide circle of music lovers who live out of the city itself. It was stated at the meeting held by the Concert Promoters' Association that a campaign in the outlying districts within a radius of 50 miles had been begun, and the results had been most encouraging. Sir Thomas Beecham announced that he would assemble all the local talent available, and have the players trained constantly day by

day. When it is necessary he will introduce other elements, members of his own orchestra preferably, to keep them going until after the war. It is essential, he pointed out, that places shall be found at the Midland Institute for the leading members of the band as teachers. By these means the difficulty of a proficient wood-wind, that bugbear of all local orchestras, will be overcome. One of the reasons for offering and running an orchestra for a period of years was to show them, Sir Thomas said, that it was the simplest thing in the world to have an orchestra and run it. By the time the orchestra was able to play well Birmingham would be quite proud of it. He proposed to use the orchestra for the visit of his opera company next year.

INDIANS BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Money from open accounts of restricted Indians of the five civilized tribes to the extent of \$3,965,290 is found to have been invested in Liberty bonds through Oklahoma banks. This represents subscriptions from 57 Indians, the largest individual purchase being \$640,000. All except one \$200 purchase was made for Indians having over \$5000 on deposit. The bonds are made out in the name of the Secretary of the Interior as trustee.

KANSAS MINE SCHOOL CLOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The Kansas School of Mines, which was located at Weir City after it was separated from the University of Kansas by legislative enactment some years ago, concluded its history recently. The school closed because the Legislature this year made no appropriation for its maintenance. The equipment of the school will be moved to Lawrence to be combined with the University of Kansas.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax," 8:10. Copley—"The Man Who Stayed at Home," 8:10. Keith—"Vaudeville," 7:45. Majestic—"The Crisis," film, 8:15. Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05. Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45. Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Tremont, 2; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.



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At the Earnest Request of the Expressmen and other Delivery Employees

The Retail Stores of Boston Have Agreed Upon a

Daylight Delivery Plan

UNDER THIS PLAN

Expressmen and other delivery employees will have daylight working hours.—There will be fewer mistakes made in delivery.—You will not be disturbed at night.

Believing that the public will be served even better than before, and that

The Delivery Driver Is Entitled To His Evenings for Recreation

the RETAIL MERCHANTS of Boston will adopt on June 18 the following delivery schedule, recommended by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and to be known as the DAYLIGHT DELIVERY Schedule:

DELIVERIES

Will be made at your home between 8:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

AS FOLLOWS:

FOR METROPOLITAN BOSTON
Cities and Towns Within 15 Miles Radius

All goods purchased before 12:30 p. m. will be delivered the same day before 7 p. m.

All goods purchased after 12:30 p. m. will be delivered the following day.

FOR BOSTON PROPER

All goods purchased before 2:30 p. m. will be delivered the same day before 7 p. m.

All goods purchased after 2:30 p. m. will be delivered the following day.

The above delivery schedules do not apply to purchases calling for special packing which may require more time in preparation for shipment.

RETAIL TRADE BOARD
BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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Continuous Cafeteria Service—
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For fifty years Stebbins Hardware Company has stood for quality in Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Paints and Electrical Supplies.

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Cleaners, Dyers, Launderers
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Our 10 wagons cover the following territory:
All of the North Side, Evanston and Wilmette. West as far as Crawford Avenue.

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of Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Carpets, Upholstery, Bedding, Draperies, Tapes, etc.
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Has the Home Flavor. Cafeteria Service.
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The Original 88-Note Player-Piano
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415 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

AMERICAN FLAG VS. GERMAN FLAG

(A contributor sends to The Christian Science Monitor this article comparing flag sentiment in Germany and the United States. The article is printed exactly as received.)

At this time, when "Old Glory" is seen in every direction, the question often presents itself to me, "Does the German flag mean to the German the same as our Stars and Stripes mean to the American?"

Born and brought up in Germany, having even served in the German army, I may venture to say that I can speak on the subject with authority. Of course the German has his flag, yet flags would perhaps better express it, because, aside from the German colors "black, white and red," each state has its colors, which are shown just as much and probably even more than those of the Fatherland. For instance, whenever we had occasion to fly flags in our town, there were fully as many "green and white" ones—the Saxon colors—as there were of "black, white and red." Yet it must not be understood that these are hoisted together; no, if a man had a Saxon flag, that was all he had, while his neighbor had just the German one.

But the greatest difference between here and Germany is as to what the flag stands for. Ask an American, and he will unhesitatingly tell you that the Stars and Stripes stand for freedom, liberty and democracy. Ask a German, and he will have no answer, at least none beyond that "black, white and red" stands for German, "green and white" for Prussian, etc. We were never told when going to school of any ideals either the German or Saxon flag represented, and while, when joining the army, we had to swear by a flag, it was not the German flag, but the regimental standard in Saxon colors, which simply meant to be loyal to the Emperor, and as I now look at it, swear away what little thought of freedom there may have been, and submit without question to serving in absolute blind obedience the greatest autocrat the world has ever known.

Was the flag over there such an inspiring, sacred emblem as here? Never. True, we had regimental standards, that is, each battalion had its flag, but it is very little anyone could tell about them if asked to give a description. All I know is, that those of my regiment were not German colors but Saxon, viz, green and white, as stated above. And why this seeming ignorance? Because I know of but two occasions during my entire military service, when the flags were unfurled, and that was when swearing in the recruits and during the revue on the King's birthday. Although at other occasions, such as drills in battalions or larger units, during maneuvers, etc., the flags were present, they were never unfurled, but always carefully rolled and wrapped in an oilcloth cover. Yet after all, the regimental colors were our highest conception of a flag, because, whether unfurled or wrapped, we had always to give them the same salute as to His Majesty himself. In other words, the flag represented a personality instead of being an emblem for noble ideals.

As a general thing, flags meant in Germany but so much bunting. They were hoisted on the King's birthday with no more enthusiasm and perhaps not even as extensively, as when the Crossbow Shooting Society or any other society had their annual festivities in midsummer. Of course, under those circumstances it mattered not whether the flag was "black, white, red" or "green and white," or something else, as long as it made a gay picture. I remember, some one in our town had a Belgian flag; how and why he got it, I don't know, but we always rather admired it because it was a little different, which only again confirms the lack of any thought of an ideal underlying the German flag. There is only one flag I never saw in Saxony and that is the Prussian flag, probably because the Saxons didn't have much love for the Prussians.

On another occasion His Majesty the King visited town. Quite naturally there were flags galore, but by no means all green and white, the Saxon colors, for anything would do as long as it was a flag. The school children were all lined up along the streets, but to think that each one was waving a flag would be a mistake. I don't believe such a thing occurred to the reception committee. The older children wore green and white sashes, and the younger ones were waving sticks with wreaths tied thereto. I never could see in what particular the latter expressed patriotism, and the youngsters did not seem to like them, either. Could you think of a parade here without at least one American flag? Never. Yet in Germany they don't even have the national colors on such occasions and sometimes no flag at all. How proudly every one carries the American flag whenever we have a parade, and it invariably arouses profound enthusiasm. It is not the pretty colors—a beautiful flag though it is—that stirs us up, but the ideals which that greatest of all flags represents, and even the children here manifest an enthusiasm for their flag such as I have never seen with the Germans.

I have never heard just what thought the designer of our first flag had in mind, and why he adopted the stars and stripes for our national emblem. But in thinking it over further, I couldn't help but feel how very appropriate the combination is. In the first place, we have the blue field, blue expressing honesty and loyalty, in short, everything that is noble. The star has ever been the symbol of guidance. It guided the wise men to the cradle of Jesus, and our nation surely has taken the lead in democracy and in guiding those who wish to follow its flag to freedom and liberty. And last but not least what do the stripes represent. The prophet Isaiah says when speaking of Jesus, "with his stripes we are healed," and have

we not as a nation always been ready to take our share of the stripes, first when fighting for our independence, then when abolishing slavery, and now to free the world from autocracy.

In this connection it may not be amiss to also say a word about the eagle, as shown on flag and coin in this country, as compared with that adopted in Germany. The United States has always clung to the true eagle, which is shown holding in the right talon an olive branch and in the left a bundle of 13 arrows, signifying alertness, not only first of all to offer and maintain peace, but also—should the situation so demand—to send forth its darts to fight for the right.

The Germans, however, have conventionalized the eagle and it appears now as what might be called a black fantastic counterfeit, holding in its red claws the scepter and imperial globe, both signs of great personal authority and power, and above it is usually shown the imperial crown, the symbol of sovereignty.

I am certainly glad that the Stars and Stripes are flying over my home today.

STAGING OF SHAKESPEARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Among the addresses given during the recent meeting of the German Shakespeare Society in Weimar was one by Privy Councillor Martersteig of Leipzig on the staging of Shakespearean plays. Herr Martersteig insisted that the conscientious theater manager of today must regard stage management (Regie) in its widest sense, which embraced a whole complexity of dramatic experiences and aims, for the great traditions of the past must be upheld, and the educative mission of the stage must be maintained. The immediate task of the producer of Shakespeare, he continued, must be to see that the rich and deeply moved world of the poet is really made to live by his art and his artists, and these efforts, he maintained, would awaken a better comprehension not only of Shakespearean technique, but also of Shakespearean ethics. Savit's appeal for a "return to the Shakespearean stage" must, he insisted, be refused. That primitive stage was the product of its time, but will no longer suffice today. The modern theater, which in Germany now goes by the name of Schaubühne, not Sprechbühne, achieves, Herr Martersteig declared, much more profound and pure effects by the modern art of staging, than could ever be accomplished by a return to the Shakespearean stage.

DILUTION OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions announces that it has been stated in various parts of the country that the Munitions of War Amendment Bill now before Parliament will apply for seven years after the war. This statement is completely untrue. The bill is introduced purely as a war measure, and an amendment is now being put down by the Government to make it clear that dilution on private work shall cease to operate as from the termination of the war.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

General Cadorna comes of a military family. His father fought the Austrians in 1848 and had the honor of heading the troops which restored Rome to Italy in 1870. On this last occasion the General Cadorna of today was attached to his father's staff. General Cadorna was educated at the Cadet School of Milan and the Military Academy of Turin, where he passed first in the final examinations. He attended the courses of instruction at the Staff College and while a keen student of everything bearing on military matters he spent his spare time in reading history and philosophy. He was made captain in 1875 and major in 1883. He is the author of "Theories as to the Use of Large Units," "Regulations for Combatants," "Frontal Attacks" and "Tactical Teaching." In 1881 he was appointed assistant chief of staff of the Fifth Army Corps, which was stationed at Verona, the most important fortress of Northern Italy. In 1892 he was made colonel of the Tenth Corps of Bersaglieri and the brilliant feats performed by this corps at maneuvers in the Abruzzi under his leadership have not yet been forgotten. In August, 1898, he was made a major-general, and rose rapidly from one important position to another, until, in 1914, he was appointed chief of staff. For years General Cadorna has studied Italy's northeastern frontier and he knows every detail of that mountainous region.

The Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Secretary of State in the ministry of the Canadian Government, has resigned, owing to differences of opinion with Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, over the issue of conscription. Mr. Patenaude joined the Borden Ministry in 1915, when he became Minister of Inland Revenue. At the time he was a member of the Quebec Legislature, but a seat was soon found for him in Montreal, and he has since sat for the Hochelaga division of that city, being elected by acclamation. He held the position of Minister of Inland Revenue until the Hon. P. E. Blondin retired from that office. In his present attitude he reflects the feeling of a majority of the residents of the Province of Quebec, Conservatives as well as Liberals.

Alvan T. Fuller, Congressman from the Ninth Massachusetts District, who subscribed for \$1,000,000 of the Liberty Loan bonds, was elected last November as a "progressive" candidate on the Republican ticket. In the 1912 campaign he was a strong Rooseveltian progressive, and in Congress he may be counted on to be an independent with Republican leanings. Mr. Fuller has gained his wealth through the growth of the automobile industry, and by the multiplication of sales in New England. Being one of the first Bostonians to enter the field of selling such machines to a well-to-do public, he was able to lay the foundations of a fortune that has mounted rapidly within a few years.

Kikujiro Ishii, who is to head the special commission that Japan is sending to the United States, is a native

of Chiba-ken. Studying at the Imperial University at Tokio, he followed a general cultural course with study of law, and then entered the diplomatic service, his first important appointment being as a secretary to the delegation in Paris. Then followed work in the consular service, and then nomination to the embassy at St. Petersburg in 1898 where he held a subordinate but educational position. Returning to Japan he was given duties in the bureau of commercial affairs, and in 1907 he was dispatched to the United States and to British Columbia to supervise adjustment of difficulties that had arisen at Seattle and Vancouver over migration of the Japanese to America. In 1908 he was named as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, where he served successfully under the supervision of Count Hayashi, Marquis Komura and Viscount Uchida who were in charge of the national foreign policy. In 1909 Ishii was knighted by the Emperor for his services in promoting Korean annexation. In 1912 he was sent to Paris as Ambassador to France. In 1915 he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs, and markedly nationalistic in his policy for Japan. The State Department officials will find him an able and resourceful negotiator at this juncture.

Major-General Shochi Sugano, who is to represent the military arm of the Japanese national forces on the special commission being sent to the United States from Tokio, stands for the younger generation of military experts. Of the Samurai caste, he turned to the army as a profession with avidity, and as a sub-lieutenant, in 1892, won his first distinction. He became a colonel in 1907. He has a fine lot of decorations from his home and from foreign governments in recognition of his prowess and his distinction as a leader in the military profession. In organizing as well as leading the military forces, he has had his period of education in the war office, and he will be able to handle issues of cooperative action between the military forces of the Allies with full knowledge of what the Japanese Army can be reckoned on to do.

Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., of Red Deer, popularly known as "Red Michael," is one of the outstanding figures among Liberals from the western provinces who is now wholeheartedly supporting the conscription act which Sir Robert Borden has introduced in the Canadian Parliament. Dr. Clark for some years past has been an outstanding figure in the political life of the Dominion, notable for his independence of thought and speech. He is not a "machinist" in government, and cannot be counted on to "stand hitched." Inasmuch as to clearness of thought and courage of his convictions he adds rather striking powers as an orator, he has to be reckoned with.

BELLEVILLE AS AVIATION CAMP
BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Belleville has been selected as one of the sites for a United States Army aviation camp.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Translations are from the Spanish, specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

Chile feels that its position with respect to international affairs has been misunderstood, according to an article in El Mercurio (Valparaiso). This article said in part:

"Both without and within this country, the attitude of Chile in recent international developments has not been justly appreciated. Chile does not accept the violation of the theory of the liberty of the high seas, nor does it believe that the prime interests of the war allow the establishment of a blockade outside territorial waters. Neither does it believe in attack on neutral ships without warning and without establishing whether or not they are carrying contraband of war. In the name of these high ideals and unity of sentiment with nations that have gone farther, many think that the country ought not to have remained indifferent, maintaining relations of cordiality with the nations of a group which has declared war on all neutrals. This argument is a powerful one, but it overlooks the fact that there is in existence a pending declaration in which Chile bases its conduct on 'respect for the rights of humanity and international law.'"

"We repeat that Chilean sympathies are in favor of American nations which defend the liberty of the seas, and we have also shown that logically they should win success. Now, the Government, within the limits of a correct neutrality, and doubtless with

the purpose of making clear before the American nations its way of feeling, has answered the note of Bolivia, about its break with Germany, in terms which interpret the national sentiment to which we have just alluded.

"To sum it up, Chile maintains her strict neutrality, but disapproves of the violation of the international theory of the freedom of the seas and finds herself ready to sanction the breaks which uphold that theory."

GUN AND RIFLE RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions has issued an order forbidding from June 1 any work, except under special license, to be carried on in any factory, workshop, or other premises on, or in connection with the manufacture or repair of any sporting gun or sporting rifle, or any rifle of a caliber of .23 in. or less, or any part of such gun or rifle. Any person offending against the order or failing to comply with it is liable to fine or imprisonment under the Defense of the Realm Regulations.

SHIPPING BOARD NAMES COUNSEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Shipping Board has officially announced the appointment of Alfred Huger of Charleston, S. C., as admiralty counsel of the board. This is another instance, according to Chairman Denman, of the putting aside of private interests to serve the Government in the present situation, by men of large affairs.

THREE HUNDRED AT NAVAL CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Camp Dewey, eastern training station of the United States Junior Naval Reserve, is now in full operation for the summer season, with more than 300 cadets in attendance. 200 of whom came from Corpus Christi, Tex., and other southern points. Twenty-two men of war cutters and an 80-foot launch have been added to the marine equipment this season and a mess hall, accommodating 1000 cadets at a meal, has just been opened.

Major Willis J. Phisick is in command of the camp, and Dr. Herbert Caldwell of Texas has been appointed lieutenant commander. There will be a large force of education and naval instructors, the latter being assigned by the Government. Among the special speakers of prominence will be Rear Admiral William N. Little U. S. N. retired; Dr. Poulney Bigelow, Ernest H. Abbott of the Outlook, Ernest Thompson Seton, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Dr. W. W. Bellinger of Trinity Church, New York, and many others equally well known.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, president of the United States Junior Naval Reserve, in addressing the cadets recently, said: "The United States Navy and Merchant Marine have been neglected by the people of the United States, but the close of this war, I hope, will once more find us a maritime nation, as it was after the other wars. Some day the strength of the United States will be measured by its sea-power."

The Store is closed at 5 P. M.
On June 23d, it will be closed at 12 Noon

B. Altman & Co.

We believe it is the DUTY of Every American to contribute to the Special Fund of

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

One Hundred Million Dollars Must Be Raised in ONE WEEK

A Monday and Tuesday Sale
of

COUCH HAMMOCKS

will offer remarkable value at the low price of
\$9.85

These Couch Hammocks are of unusually high-grade construction, and are made of standardized duck, in khaki color, with applique stripes of brown poplin, or in white, with applique stripes of green poplin.

Also

Hammock Shades (adjustable) \$4.25
Hammock Stands of angle steel 3.65
Hammock Pillows, size 23x23 inches 1.10

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)

Monday Sales of special interest will consist of

Women's Lingerie Blouses, Summer Cotton Frocks, and Philippine Hand-made, Hand-embroidered Lingerie; Women's and Misses' Shetland Wool Sweaters; Misses' Cotton Dresses and Separate Cotton Skirts; Girls' Summer Dresses and Middy Blouses; Boys' Summer Clothing; and Sports Skirtings of colored cotton.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill
Thirty-fifth Street

HESS-BRIGHT
THE INIMITABLE BEARING

TRADE CONDITIONS FORM A POOL INTO WHICH we of the HESS-BRIGHT organization are continually tossing the stones of loyalty and of effort.

AND the ripple that is born of that loyalty and effort will spread in an ever widening circle of influence until your customers, though they be miles away from the scene of our original effort will be moved by it; moved to a greater satisfaction; moved to a better understanding of the pride we take in making

HESS-BRIGHT
BALL BEARINGS

THE HESS-BRIGHT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO
"Where costuming is held an art"

announce, to begin Monday morning, June 18, a supremely important

June clearing at July prices

—with more than a fortnight's additional usefulness in every item you may choose. Reductions of the most pronounced character on

women's and misses' coats, suits, dresses, skirts, blouses, sports coats, negligees; also children's wear

Your attendance betimes is recommended in order to secure first choice of record values.

Main selling sections and Subway store.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PROS. LEADING
IN GOLF MATCH

M. J. Brady and Louis Teller Finish Morning Play Ahead of Francis Ouimet and J. P. Guilford at The Country Club

Playing splendid golf before a good-sized gallery of golfing enthusiasts, M. J. Brady, Massachusetts State open champion, and Louis Teller, former champion of France, finished the first 18 holes of their 36-hole four-ball, bestball match with Francis Ouimet, former United States open and amateur champion, and J. P. Guilford, Massachusetts State amateur champion, on the links of The Country Club, Brookline, this morning with a lead of 3 up. They meet this afternoon in the final 18 holes of play.

Brady was the star of the match, his all-round work being very fine. His driving was perfect and his approach shots and putting were brilliant. He was given fine support by Teller who showed some good approach and putting.

Ouimet was not up to his best form this morning. He drove finely and was good in his approach shots, but his putting was not up to standard. Guilford was very erratic in his playing. At times he did brilliantly while at others he was far from his best. The individual cards and the bestball cards follow:

INDIVIDUAL CARDS	
Brady, out.....	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 37
Ouimet, out.....	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 39
Teller, out.....	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 39
Guilford, in.....	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 39
Brady, in.....	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 37
Ouimet, in.....	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 37
Teller, in.....	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 37
Guilford, in.....	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 37

BEST BALL CARDS	
Brady and Teller, out.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 36
Ouimet and Guilford, out.....	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 39
Brady and Teller, in.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 37
Ouimet and Guilford, in.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 37

BROOKLYN LAWN
TENNIS TOURNAMENT
REACHES FINAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. H. Voshell, United States indoor champion, is today in the final round of the Brooklyn patriotic singles lawn tennis tournament at the clay courts of the Terrace Club. He won his place there Friday by defeating George Throckmorton in the semifinal round by a score of 6-2, 6-1.

The champion's terrific smashing and his fast volleys at the net were entirely too much for the schoolboy to compete against.

Throckmorton, paired with Harold Taylor, the Brooklyn schoolboy, went into the final round of the doubles by defeating E. Cameron and E. A. Davis at 6-0, 6-1. Charles Chambers and Taylor will meet today in the semifinal round of the singles to determine who shall face Voshell in the field. The summaries follow:

SINGLES—THIRD ROUND

William Jennings defeated Dr. Morgenstern, 6-4, 6-2.

FOURTH ROUND

S. H. Voshell defeated Otto Salm, 6-2, 6-4.

Charles Chambers defeated William Jennings, 6-3, 6-2.

Harold Taylor defeated Edward Cameron, 6-4, 6-3.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

S. H. Voshell defeated George Throckmorton, 6-2, 6-1.

DOUBLES—THIRD ROUND

Count Otto Salm and Jago Hartmann defeated Cecil Donaldson and Frank Anderson, 7-5, 6-2.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

George Throckmorton and Harold Taylor defeated E. Cameron and E. A. Davis, 6-0, 6-4.

PAUL TEWKSBURY
PLAYS FINE GOLF
AT BELMONT CLUB

WAVERLEY, Mass.—Paul Tewksbury, the recently reinstated amateur from the Woodland Golf Club, had little difficulty in winning the gross prize of the open amateur golf tournament at the Belmont Spring Country Club Friday. Tewksbury was around in 76.38 out and the same figures for his inward round, with six fives on his card. The best card and the summary:

PAUL TEWKSBURY	
Out.....	4 4 5 3 4 4 5 38
In.....	4 4 5 3 4 4 5 38
Charles Skelton, Woodland.....	80 7 75
J. C. Tullis, Belmont Spring.....	82 10 73
M. B. Elliott, Commonwealth.....	85 17 78
F. W. Aubrey, Brae Burn.....	86 16 80
J. A. Farnen, Scarborough.....	89 11 78
W. H. Walker, Belmont Spg.....	93 7 82
H. J. Robertson, Jr., Belmont Spg.....	92 10 82
J. S. Smith, Lexington.....	97 15 82
J. S. Rosencrantz, Framham.....	97 14 83
H. P. Elliott, Belmont Spring.....	101 18 83
R. B. McMillan, Scarborough.....	95 9 84
C. P. Macleod, Wollaston.....	95 9 84
J. F. Morrill, Wollaston.....	95 11 84
H. W. Watters, Woodland.....	103 18 84
F. G. Thayer, Wollaston.....	93 7 86
R. B. McMillan, Scarborough.....	95 9 84
H. S. Chase, Brae Burn.....	103 16 87
A. M. Crosby, Chestnut Hill.....	93 5 88
B. B. Bird, Woodland.....	103 15 88
F. J. Carey, Chestnut Hill.....	99 8 91
C. S. Cannon, Belmont Spring.....	109 18 91
E. P. Daughaday, Belmont Spg.....	121 18 112

The board, which is made up of all the presidents of the National League, will not only consider the protest, but will also take up for action the alleged remarks of McGraw published in newspapers around the country.

President Tener said he was thoroughly aroused regarding McGraw's alleged actions, and the board can be depended upon to take prompt and vigorous action.

A report that a proposition will be made to suspend the New York manager for the remainder of the season could not be confirmed.

ST. LOUIS GETS PAULETTE
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Eugene Paulette, who earlier in the season was utility outfielder for the St. Louis Americans, and who later was sent to Memphis, has been bought by the St. Louis Nationals. President Branch Rickey announced Friday. Paulette's regular position is first base.

COBB LEADING
THE AMERICAN
BATTING LIST

Tris Speaker, Last Year's Champion, Is Now in Second Place, Three Points Behind

NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. R. Cobb is setting the pace this week for American League batters. Tris Speaker, who dethroned the Georgian last year, is in second place. Pitcher Ruth of the Boston Red Sox tops both these batsmen, but as he is a pitcher and does his hitting on scarce occasions, it doesn't count much. Ruth is hitting .415, Cobb .353 and Speaker .350.

Other American leaguers in the select class are Rummel, St. Louis; Russell, Chicago; McInnis, Philadelphia; Sisler, St. Louis; Wambansans, Cleveland; and Veach, Detroit.

George Burns, New York, still is the real leader in the National League, although three players have averages that are higher on fewer hits. Burns is hitting .343. Hendrix, Chicago pitcher, heads the list with .375. Tom Clarke, Cincinnati catcher, has a mark of .368 and Griffith, Cincinnati outfielder, .347. Other National League hitters are Roush, Cincinnati; Cruise, St. Louis; J. Smith, St. Louis; Fischer, Pittsburgh; Rawlings, Boston; Reuther, Chicago; Kauff, New York; Grimes, Pittsburgh; Hornsby, St. Louis; Wheat, Brooklyn; Groh, Cincinnati; Zimmermann, New York; Whitted, Philadelphia.

Williams, Chicago, with six victories and no defeats, tops the American League pitchers. Following him are Love, New York; Bader, Boston; Cunningham, Detroit; Boland, Detroit; and S. Coveleskie, Cleveland.

Schupp, New York Giants, leads in the National, with seven wins and no defeats. He is followed by Reuther, Chicago; Packard, St. Louis; Tesreau, New York; and Alexander, Philadelphia, who has won 11 and lost 3.

FINAL ROUND IN
SHAWNEE GOLF

Mrs. R. H. Barlow Meets Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck—Both Win Their Semifinal Round Matches With Fine Margins

SHAWNEE ON DELAWARE, Pa.—Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club and Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club met today in the final round of the first division of the tournament at the Shawnee Country Club. Mrs. Barlow, apparently getting better with every round, gave few openings for an opponent in the semifinal round Friday with the result that she defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Ravine 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. Vanderbeck, playing at her best, went out in 41 and never gave Mrs. G. H. Stetson of Huntingdon Valley a chance in the other semifinal.

Only once during the match did Mrs. Barlow fall on a putt of reasonable distance. That was when she missed a three-foot one on the twelfth green. Although the card showed 43 to the turn for both, Mrs. Barlow stood 2 up at that point, the difference at match play being accounted for by the fact that she had a seven at the fourth hole, where her second shot went into the brook. When the match ended with a pair of 3s on the sixteenth green, Mrs. Barlow's card showed two better than fives, so that a five and a four for the last two would have given her an 87.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's only poor hole going out was the first, when she took 6 because of a weak approach. At the short eighth she laid her mashie practically dead and made the put for a 2. By going out in 41, the former champion stood 7 up at the turn, and they did not play beyond the twelfth. In the driving competition, Miss Rosenthal won the first prize and Mrs. Kuller the second award after a tie with Mrs. Vanderbeck. The match play summary of the first two divisions follows:

FIRST EIGHT—SEMI-FINAL ROUND
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravine, 3 and 2.

Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, 8 and 6.

SECOND EIGHT—SEMI-FINAL ROUND
Mrs. A. K. Bittell, Bala, defeated Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, 6 and 4.

Miss Florence McNeely, Merion, defeated Miss May Bell, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 1 up (20 holes).

BASEBALL HEADS
MEET NEXT WEEK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—President J. K. Tener of the National Baseball League announced here Friday that a meeting of the board of directors of the league would be held in New York probably next Monday to consider the McGraw case. The New York club has filed a protest against the action of President Tener in firing McGraw \$500 and suspending him until June 26.

The board, which is made up of all the presidents of the National League, will not only consider the protest, but will also take up for action the alleged remarks of McGraw published in newspapers around the country.

President Tener said he was thoroughly aroused regarding McGraw's alleged actions, and the board can be depended upon to take prompt and vigorous action.

A report that a proposition will be made to suspend the New York manager for the remainder of the season could not be confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA
TIES FOR LEAD

New York Giants Are Forced to Share First Place Honors in the National League Championship Baseball Standing

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	
	W L Pct
Philadelphia.....	29 18 .614 .587
New York.....	29 16 .644 .533
Chicago.....	30 23 .566 .490
St. Louis.....	27 21 .561 .494
Cincinnati.....	24 27 .468 .449
Boston.....	17 24 .415 .489
Brooklyn.....	17 25 .405 .636
Pittsburgh.....	16 32 .333 .438

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 6, Chicago 3.

Philadelphia 12, Cincinnati 8.

St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 2.

Pittsburgh-New York, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

New York at Pittsburgh.

Today finds two clubs sharing first place honors in the National League championship standing. The partners are the New York Giants and the Philadelphia Nationals and this result comes about through Philadelphia defeating Cincinnati Friday afternoon, 12 to 8, while the New York club was forced to remain idle on account of adverse conditions.

Two other games were played in this league yesterday, the Boston Braves winning their first victory from the Chicago Cubs by a score of 6 to 3 and the St. Louis Cardinals defeating the Brooklyn champions 3 to 2 in 12 innings.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN
FROM CHICAGO CUBS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Boston Braves are today enjoying their first victory of the season over the Chicago Cubs as the result of their 6 to 3 victory here Friday afternoon. Heavy batting on the part of the Boston players tells the story of the victory, as they found Prendergast and Ruether for 12 hits.

Rudolph pitched for the winners, and while he was hit rather freely, splendid support on the part of his teammates and good pitching at important stages kept the Chicago runs down. Maranville was at shortstop for Boston for the first time in some days.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....11 0 0 0 2 2 0 6 12 0
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 8 15 6

Batteries—Rudolph and Gowdy; Prendergast, Ruether and Wilson. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—2h. 3m.

PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 12-8

CINCINNATI, O.—Philadelphia and Cincinnati indulged in an oldtime battle here Friday, Philadelphia winning 12 to 8. Lavender was effective until the ninth when Cincinnati made six hits and these, coupled with an error and a base on balls gave them six runs.

Previous to this, however, Knetzer had been hit hard and timely while Eller, who preceded Knetzer, was also hit rather hard, although errors behind him allowed three of the visitors' four runs to score while he was on the mound. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....12 0 2 1 0 3 1 12 14 2
Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 8 15 6

Batteries—Lavender and Killifer; Burns; Eller, Knetzer and Wingo. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day. Time—2h. 2m.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM BROOKLYN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Gonzales' single in the twelfth scored Baird, who had tripled, with the winning run and St. Louis defeated Brooklyn here Friday, 3 to 2. St. Louis tied the score in the sixth when Livingston singled and was forced by Meadows, who scored when J. Smith doubled.

St. Louis went ahead in the seventh when Hornsby walked and came home on Long's triple. Brooklyn tied the score in the eighth. Stengel was passed and took third on Wheat's single. Cuthaw was purposely passed, filling the bases and Meadows passed Smith forcing in Stengel. Meadows here was replaced by Ames, who prevented further scoring. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 12 11 0
Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 11 0

Batteries—Meadows, Ames and Livingston. Snyder; Cadore and Meyers. O. Miller. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—2h. 21m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

NEWARK.....28 17 .622

Providence.....29 19 .604

Rochester.....28 20 .588

Baltimore.....27 29 .574

Toronto.....26 31 .553

Buffalo.....19 30 .388

Montreal.....17 37 .366

Richmond.....15 36 .390

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Newark
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark.....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 9 2
Toronto.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 2

At Richmond
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Richmond.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 6 3

At Providence
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Montreal.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 10 14 1
Providence.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 9 12 1

GAMES TODAY
Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore (two games).
Rochester at Richmond (two games).
Montreal at Providence.

SURPRISES MARK
TENNIS TOURNAMENT
AT WESTCHESTER

E. H. Binzen Defeats W. M. Hall and Dr. Rosenbaum Holds Throckmorton Even

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two surprises featured the play in the invitation patriotic lawn tennis singles on the turf courts of the Country Club of Westchester Friday. E. H. Binzen, national indoor junior champion, defeated W. H. Hall, former Middle States champion, by a score of 6-5, 6-0, 6-4, in the third round, and in the semi-final, Dr. William Rosenbaum held H. A. Throckmorton, national interscholastic title holder, even in a match that was not finished because of darkness. Throckmorton took the opening set at 6-2, Rosenbaum won the second at 6-4, and the third was stopped with the game's score at 7-1.

Hall had just defeated Robert Le Roy at 6-3, 6-4, before he went on the court against Binzen. The gallery was inclined to believe that the veteran's powerful driving and his steadyness would prove too much for Binzen, and so it seemed in the opening set, with Binzen hesitating to go to the net in the face of Le Roy's swift passing drives down the side lines. Le Roy took the set at 6-4 and began the second with all confidence.

But Binzen, seeing he could not compete against Le Roy at the driving game, changed to a swift, hard-hitting net attack, cutting off everything that Le Roy sent over, and winning the second set at 6-2. The battle was more nearly even in the third, but Binzen's persistent charges for the net were successful, and he won the last set at 6-4, and the match.

Dr. Rosenbaum's play until Friday had not shown any of the strength and ability of which he is capable when in form, so that when he took the court against Throckmorton, who had previously defeated Hugh Tallant at 6-2, 6-2, his chances looked slim. But Dr. Rosenbaum was remarkably steady overhead when he faced the younger player, and played in full command of his hard forehead drive, so that he held his opponent even in a finely played match, which will be resumed today.

WAR ECONOMY
IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—"Live as well as you can—patriotically—during the war. No difference how much money you have you have no right to buy more than you need to eat. All the food belongs to all the people."

Guided by these ideas expounded by Miss Irene McDermott, director of the household economy department, who will supervise the practical work, suffragists of Pittsburgh, representing the Equal Franchise Federation, will begin registering housewives June 18 for free war-time cooking instructions in school centers during the summer, says the Post.

Recently at the request of the suffrage organization the Board of Public Education consented to keep open and place at the disposal of the Equal Franchise Federation 10 schools in various sections of the city, which are equipped with domestic science kitchens, with the object of teaching women the best methods of eliminating wastage and extravagance in the preparation of food.

HARVARD CLOSES ITS YEAR

Harvard closed its academic year today when the last of the final examinations was over. The number of men taking these examinations this year have been unusually small on account of the many engaged in service with the United States armed forces. Next week the university will hold patriotic exercises aided by the Harvard Regiment Band on commencement day, next Thursday. The spread and social of the Hasty Pudding Club comes on June 19 immediately after the class exercises. Word has been received that Richard Harte will be unable to act as marshal for his class as he has been transferred to the artillery division of the R. O. T. C. and is to go to the South for further instruction at once. Charles A. Coolidge, second marshal, will take his place.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING	
	W L Pct
New Haven.....	19 8 .704
Worcester.....	16 13 .552
Lawrence.....	16 13 .552
New London.....	12 12 .500
Bridgeport.....	12 15 .444
Hartford.....	10 14 .417
Springfield.....	12 17 .414
Portland.....	10 15 .400

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Lawrence 2, New London 1.

Portland 2, Hartford 1.

Worcester 6, New Haven 3.

Springfield 6, Bridgeport 1.

Hartford at Lawrence.

New Haven at Springfield.

New London at Portland.

Bridgeport at Lawrence.

NO HIT GAME BY COMSTOCK

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Pitcher Ralph Comstock, recently secured from the Louisville American Association Club, pitched a no-hit, no-run game for Birmingham Friday against Nashville of the Southern Association. He also hit a home run.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 0.

Little Rock 6, Mobile 0.

Memphis 4, New Orleans 2.

Birmingham 7, Nashville 0.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Elmira 8, Reading 3.

Binghamton 2, Harrisburg 1.

Wilkesbarre 5, Utica 1.

Wilkesbarre 7, Utica 2.

STATE SINGLES
IN SEMIFINALS

Patriotic Tourney at Longwood Continues With Four Favorites Still in the Competition—Matches Furnish Good Tennis

Play in the Massachusetts singles patriotic lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club has advanced to the semifinal round, and four players remain to continue this afternoon, N. W. Niles and H. C. Bretz in the upper half, and R. C. Seaver and Sidney Beals in the lower.

In each case, the first named is the logical favorite to win in today's matches, with Niles and Seaver as opponents in the final. Niles won Friday from A. C. Butler, who defeated Edwin Sheafe. After the first set by the score of 6-1, his opponent began to play effective tennis and carried the second set to 10-8 before losing. Niles was not in his best form and had to extend himself to win.

Bretz' fast shots were too much for Horace Taylor. All of the matches were hard fought, Josiah Wheelwright forcing R. C. Seaver to three sets, only the latter's generalship and long tournament experience saving him. Sidney Beals also had to play one long duce set in eliminating E. V. Page. The summary:

THIRD ROUND

N. W. Niles defeated A. C. Butler, 6-1, 10-8.

H. C. Bretz defeated Horace Taylor, 7-5, 6-3.

R. C. Seaver defeated Josiah Wheelwright, 6-3, 6-8, 6-2.

Sidney Beals defeated E. V. Page, 10-8, 6-0.

PICKUPS

The Athletics have finally worked out of last place. They are now 50 points ahead of their average at this time in 1916.

The Chicago White Sox made a big gain on the Red Sox yesterday. As the two teams played everything favored the Chicago club.

The Federal League baseball suit has been dropped, but no announcement has been made regarding why the case ended in this style.

At last the Braves have won from the Cubs. It took six games before Manager Stallings could turn the tables against his former assistant.

Pipp of the New York Highlanders made his fourth home run

OBSERVATORY
MIRROR READY

Mt. Wilson in California Soon to Receive Labor of Twelve Years in 100-Inch Glass for Carnegie Solar Telescope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Plans as detailed as would be drawn for a house have been drawn for the crane in which the 100-inch mirror for the new solar telescope on Mt. Wilson, supported by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will be placed to make the trip up the trail to its new home. The work on the glass has been completed, and the trip up the mountain will be made in a few weeks.

The mirror will ride on edge in an octagonal air-tight box that is 10 feet deep and two feet wide. Between the glass and the box will be successive layers of carded wool padding, both to prevent the mirror from moving and to protect it from jars, and to keep out, as far as possible, the heat of the sun. The box will be paraffin lined.

The grinding of the block of glass has been done so accurately that the most minute changes are noticeable, the heat of a man's body three feet away from it causing slight changes in the surface. It is expected that it will take on considerable variation of shape in its travels, but it is expected to recover its true form again when it is in its permanent place. It has been kept in a room where the temperature has been carefully watched and kept even while the grinding was being done.

Around the box which holds the glass will be constructed a cradle of heavy timbers, extending to the edge of the automobile truck. Between the cradle and the box will be arranged a system of powerful but delicately adjusted springs to absorb jolts. The mirror weighs 4½ tons and the entire load with the truck will weigh seven tons.

The 100-inch mirror, 13 inches thick, was ordered cast at St. Gobain's, in France, in 1905, and was received at Pasadena in 1909. Two years were spent trying to obtain a better piece of glass, but this was found impossible. Grinding was begun in 1911 and a half a ton of glass was ground from the original piece, most of it coming from the concave or upper side. The grinding was in charge of Dr. G. W. Ritchey, who ground the Yerkes observatory mirror, assisted by W. L. Kinney and John S. Dutton. Dr. W. S. Adams, who is directing the work at the observatory in the absence of Dr. George Ellery Hale, now in Washington as chairman of the National Research Council, will direct the work of placing the mirror and expects to have the telescope in operation before long.

VALUE OF SUBMARINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Prof. Oswald Flamm, who is the head of the marine engineering faculty of the Charlottenburg Technical College, and president of the German Association for Internal Navigation, and is regarded as one of Germany's most eminent authorities on shipbuilding, gave a lecture in the Berlin Polytechnic recently, in the course of which he predicted that the era of the superdreadnought had passed. During the present war, he argued, the superdreadnought had accomplished nothing considerable, either in the matter of coastal defense, the domination of the high seas, or in cruiser warfare. The only object of the giant vessels owned by the various belligerents was to destroy one another, but meanwhile any such capital ship, constructed at a cost of from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 marks, could be destroyed in a few moments by a well-managed submarine built at a cost of only 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 marks. It was upon the submarine, therefore, Dr. Flamm predicted, that the task of defense both in home waters and farther afield would devolve in future, and this, he remarked, would open up for small states a prospect of liberating themselves from Britain's brutal use of her supremacy at sea. In cruiser warfare, again, he continued, the Emden, the Karlsruhe and other small German cruisers had shown that they could traverse the high seas fearlessly, while the British capital ships did not dare to approach the German coast. Hence he concluded that the armored cruiser of the future would have to undertake, in part, the mission of the capital ship of the present, and that in consequence the type of cruiser now in use would be developed in a manner which could not be touched upon at present.

AID FOR SHIPPING DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The advisability of establishing, with the cooperation of Prussian shipping circles and with financial assistance from the State, a banking institution which would grant mortgages on Prussian merchantmen was discussed recently by the Commercial and Industrial Committee of the Prussian Diet. The discussion was initiated

ated by Herr Föhringer, a National Liberal Deputy, who proposed that the Government should be asked to consider the matter, if only with a view to rendering Prussian shipowners independent of Dutch financial institutions which had supplied the necessary money hitherto at a high rate of interest. A representative of the Government stated that he was unable to make a definite statement on the subject at the moment, although he recognized the extent to which German shipowners were compelled to have recourse to Dutch money. After some further discussion, in the course of which a thorough examination of the question was called for, it was unanimously decided to postpone the further consideration of the National Liberal motion.

BRITISH APPEAL TO
SHIPYARD WORKERS

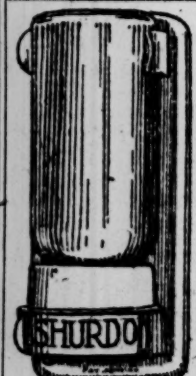
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A special letter has been addressed to the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers by Mr. Lynden Macassey, director of the Admiralty Shipbuilding Labor Department, in which he calls attention to the fact that in every shipyard center the national danger of the submarine campaign has been fully explained. No words, therefore, he considered, were necessary to emphasize the position and he thought it must be plain that the whole future of democratic liberty and of humanity depended upon the patriotism and joint enterprise and energy of the managers and workers in the national shipyards. Signs were not wanting, he said, to show that in many districts it was realized that the road to victory lay through the shipyards. The Admiralty, therefore, had confidently prepared their scheme for the organization of shipyard labor for increased production of naval and merchant vessels. The scheme, Mr. Macassey said, had been constructed with the assistance and advice of practical trade unionists lent to the Admiralty by their organizations. It contained every legitimate and reasonable trade protection and every item in it was covered by the law. Under it, with the additional supply of material now at their command a great increase of output would be secured. The scheme had been cheerfully and loyally accepted in many districts. In others there had been some hesitation to accept payment by results and he wanted to make it quite clear that no other system than piecework would be introduced by the Admiralty into any shipyard. Mr. Macassey said in conclusion that nothing less than putting the scheme into immediate operation would save the nation and trade unionism which, he added, must stand and fall and wax and wane together.

EMPIRE DAY MESSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In response to a request from the Overseas Club, Mr. Lloyd George has sent the following Empire Day message:

"In view of the recent meetings of the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet, I think it is appropriate that I should accede to your request for an Empire Day message to the members of the Overseas Club. These meetings have brought home to me, as they must have brought home to every thinking citizen, the unique character of our Empire. Founded not only upon the freedom of the individual, but upon the autonomy of its parts—it is yet able to unite into one Commonwealth peoples and nations varying immensely from one another in race, language, religion, and color. I do not think that anyone who contemplates what the people of the Empire have been able to do in the war can fail to recognize that, with a new spirit and with remodeled institutions, it will take a leading place in insuring peace and liberty and justice in every part of the world after the victory over militarist autocracy has been finally won. At any rate I am sure that the 150,000 members of the Overseas Club will agree with me that the splendid ideals which have been so consistently held before them are likely to be realized on a grander scale than we perhaps even dreamed of."



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PROHIBITION NOTES

In addressing a recent meeting held in Albert Hall, London, under the auspices of the Strength of Britain Movement, Arthur Mee, whose writings on the effect of the liquor traffic in England are widely read, made this statement about the United States: "With prohibition in her workshops, she has beaten all the world at making shells, and now she comes in to turn the scale against the submarines. She will send a prohibition army into France; she will put a prohibition navy on the seas; she flings all her prohibition millions to smash the submarines and she will send them every one to fight this drink-made menace without a drop of drink on board." In that statement and the applause with which it was greeted lies a challenge to the people of the United States.

The outlook for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts to the voters this year is considered very bright by the temperance workers in the Commonwealth. Constitutional Convention, now sitting, has provided for a prohibition committee and it has also decided to submit separate amendments to the people. While fully recognizing the power of the opposition, the prohibitionists are anxious to go before the committee in behalf of an amendment and to test such an amendment at a State-wide vote. As evidence that a well-conducted campaign will place the State in the prohibition column, the temperance leaders point to the 234,000 voters who voted for no license at the annual city and town elections this year as against 212,000 who favored license.

The State Prohibition Committee of Connecticut has voted to issue a monthly bulletin as a medium of communication between the local temperance organizations and the central committee. The bulletin may be issued more frequently during campaigns, and it is the aim of the committee not to displace any national weekly or monthly devoted to prohibition, but rather to supplement them with more essentially State news and to act as a feeder for the larger temperance publications. The committee has also decided to cooperate fully and to throw its full energies "into the no-license campaigns this fall, not only in an endeavor to make the towns system, but also because the educational value of the campaigns will be beneficial to the effort to select a Legislature committed to prohibition in 1918."

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, continues his commendable work in behalf of a prohibition Navy. Perhaps in no other respect has his secretaryship been marked with more persistent efforts than in safeguarding the morals of the enlisted men. He has just drafted and caused to be introduced in the lower branch of Congress a bill providing that any member of the Navy will be deprived of his pay during the period of incapacitation arising out of the use of intoxicants or misconduct. This measure covers a much wider

number of possible cases than the existing law, and it emphasizes the determination of the Secretary of the Navy to prevent the undermining of the efficiency and morale of the United States Navy by liquor in so far as it is possible for him to do so.

ITALIAN OPINION
OF BUREAUCRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The question of the reform of the bureaucracy seems to have been to the fore lately in Italy. It formed one of the subjects discussed at the recent Reformist Socialist Conference in Rome, and allusions to it have occurred in the speeches and writings of men of the progressive parties. An article in the *Corriere della Sera* notes that representations have been made, or are about to be made, to the Government, independently of one another, by different groups in the Chamber, pointing out the need for the simplification and decentralization of the public administration and for reducing the number of employees. The writer holds that the growth of the bureaucracy is a national and even an international menace. It is most at home, he says, in the Latin countries, France, Italy, Spain and in the republics of South America, but it is not confined to them. The enormous army of functionaries maintained by the State makes it impossible to pay them properly, and thus discontent and a desire for promotion, rather than for the public good is fostered among them. The writer asserts that a complete change of method is demanded, a reduction of employees and determined move towards decentralization. The excellent example set by the Magistrate of the Waters in Venetia is cited where Signor Rava, working with a small number of picked assistants, did more in a few years towards the salvage and reclamation of land in that province than had ever before been accomplished. After pointing out the abuses which arise from the bureaucratic system as it at present exists, the writer concludes with an exhortation to return to the golden days of the Italian "resurrection" when Camillo Cavour praised the deputy Goveani because he had never asked for anything for himself and had never made any use of influence, and quotes a passage in which Cavour looked forward to the constitution of an Italy which should be free and strong and independent. "Is there a better way of honoring him than by fulfilling his wish?" asks the writer, and goes on to say that surely it should be listened to and heeded by all the Latin peoples whom he loved so well.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

In observance of Bunker Hill Day the Women's City Club will keep open house from 4 to 5:30 on Monday. There will be no war service work at the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, on the holiday, but on Tuesday and Wednesday there will be knitting and sewing directed by Miss Ruby MacDonald. On Thursday and Friday groups of members will meet under Mrs. F. A. Barbour.

BY OTHER EDITORS

War as a Teacher

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—There is something ironical in the attitude which Congress has assumed toward much of the war legislation with which it has been occupied. The need of most of this legislation is undisputed. A great deal of it would be almost as serviceable to the country in time of peace as in time of war. Yet Congress hems and haws about doing what it sees plainly ought to be done. It hesitates to use its power to enlarge the area of governmental control. It hides apologetically behind the "emergency" of war and carefully limits the operation of the laws which it passes to the life of that "emergency." Congress is still timid. It has not yet digested the teachings of the war. It cannot realize that we shall live in a greatly altered world when the war is over. It cannot see that after peace comes peoples which have benefited by the stern and equalizing discipline of war will not be willing to go back to the cruder, go-as-you-please, devil-take-the-hindmost methods of the ante-war period. Why, then, should we be fearful and apologetic about disturbing old landmarks and getting rid of burdensome traditions? If innovations made in wartime justify themselves—if they crush out old abuses—why not let them continue in force in time of peace?

Enough Grain for All

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—At this time the only thing that stands in the way of Federal control of the grain supply is the lack of congressional action which will enable the Government to go ahead. If the people will exercise the most stringent economy,



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You don't have to come to this great store in person for what you need—we will send our store to your very door through our Mail Order Dept. We maintain a Personal Service Shopping Bureau for your benefit, so that every order is given the same attention by our expert shoppers who buy for you, as though they were buying for themselves. Write us for what you want in furniture and home furnishings. Our stock in every household line is wonderfully complete and varied. Our values are unusually attractive. Just address our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

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Good Footwear
337-339 S. Broadway
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A 5000—NOTARY—Main 2017

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If the raiser will do his best to bring all he can to market, and if the Government will take steps to break up food corners and fix prices that will allow normal economic laws to operate within safe limits, there will be enough wheat to supply the needs of this country and enough left over to take care of much of the foreign demand. This conclusion, coming as it does from a reliable and representative source, places upon the shoulders of Congress a pretty plain duty. No Congressman, we believe, who dodges this issue will dare face his constituents. But at the mention of Government price-fixing the farmer winces. He argues that he has planted wheat in the expectation of profiting by the war, and that he is entitled to his profit. So he is. And the Government will see that he gets it. But it will also see that what the consumer pays is a fair price to the farmer, plus a fair price for handling, milling, etc., and not a price which includes a tribute to the clever manipulators who operate on grain exchanges, in imaginary wheat.

FIFTY ACRE PARK
ROCKEFELLER GIFT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifty acres of land costing \$2,000,000 has been offered to this city for a park by John D. Rockefeller Jr. It lies between Broadway and the Hudson River, from about One Hundred and Ninety-third Street on the south to about Dyckman Street on the north, including the well-known Billings, Hays and Shaefer estates. It was reported last January that Mr. Rockefeller would give this land to the city for a park.

Mr. Rockefeller's offer is based upon the city's acquiring land north of Ft. Washington Park, between Northern Avenue and the Hudson River, from about One Hundred and Eighty-first Street to where it would adjoin his land, thus providing for the extension of Riverside Park through Ft. Washington to Spuyten Duyvil. This would probably cost the city about \$750,000.

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Mothers love this
Sakura Silk
—for Children's Dresses—a Japanese Natural Silk Pongee—32 to 33 inches wide—
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A practical, durable, celluloid book marker for any book. Nature's do not erase nor wash off. Do not fasten to nor tear the pages. Price \$1.25. Best. Special sizes made to order.
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Capital \$1,500,000
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Goods called for and delivered.
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET SPECIALTIES

Some Wide Price Movements Are Indulged in by Few Issues—Large Gains Are Recorded—Boston Is Almost Featureless

New York stocks were generally heavy in the early part of today's short session of the exchange. Liberty bonds continued to be quoted at slight premiums. The opening sale of a \$1000 unit was at par followed by \$500 at 100 2 and later \$100 at 100 5. There were a few strong spots in the list, including Savage Arms, which rose nearly 4 points at one time. The International Mercantile Marine issues made some gains, particularly. Steel common dropped more than a point.

Pond Creek showed fair activity in the first few minutes of trading on the local stock board today. It was fractionally higher at one time.

There was little change in the New York market late in the first half hour. Prices were slightly above the lowest.

Some spectacular price movements were indulged in by a few specialties during the short session. Union Bag & Paper (new) opened off 3 1/2 at 91, dropped to 86 and rallied 4 points before the close. Virginia Coke was off 1 1/2 at the opening at 70, advanced to 74 and fell back several points before the close. Saxon Motor was off 1/2 at the opening at 36 1/2 and dropped several points further. Savage Arms opened up 3 1/2 at 99 1/2, dropped to 97 1/2 and then advanced more than 5 points.

The local market continued quiet and without much feature.

New York total sales shares, 273,800; \$703,000 bonds. For the week, 5,132,300 shares; \$11,929,000 bonds.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite various adverse operating factors in 1916, Pacific Gas & Electric Company was able to earn 8.7 per cent on its common stock, compared with 8.9 per cent earned in 1915. Annual report shows these changes in earnings:

Year ended	1916	Decrease
Total gross	\$18,615,497	\$885,196
Total net	8,316,501	42,085
Total after interest	4,208,381	\$85,615
After adjustment	4,407	\$22,424
Per dividend	1,274,637	\$73,921
Per dividend	1,274,637	66,881
Per dividend	1,274,637	1,705,168
Per dividend	1,274,637	221,905

*Increase. †Debt. ‡Equal to 8.7 per cent earned on 340,358 shares of common stock outstanding in 1916 as compared with 8.9 per cent earned on the same number of shares outstanding in 1915. \$5 per cent cash in 1916, 6 per cent in common stock at par in 1915.

CANADA CLOSES BIG CAR CONTRACT

MONTREAL, Que.—It is officially announced by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Car & Foundry Company that the order for 5000 freight cars to cost \$12,500,000, which has been closed. This gives the car company \$35,000,000 of unfilled orders. The largest amount of business ever turned over by the company in one year was \$27,000,000, in 1913.

This makes a total order of 7000 freight cars now under construction for the Government, 1000 having been awarded to the Eastern Car Company, a subsidiary of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, and another 1000 to the Canadian Car & Foundry Company some weeks ago. One hundred locomotives also have been ordered from different companies.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Standard Oil	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	92 1/2	94 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	100
Illinois Pipe Line	214	218
Indiana Pipe Line	35	38
Ohio Oil	324	328
Pacific Oil & Gas	480	500
South Penn Oil	280	285
Standard Oil, California	260	265
Standard Oil, Indiana	250	255
Kentucky	310	320
New Jersey	595	605
New York	283	288
Union Tank Line	90	92

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 77c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 39 1/16d, unchanged.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer Sunday; moderate west winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer Sunday.
For Northern New England: Partly overcast tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
10	12	14	16	18	20

IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	58
Albany	58
Albany	58
Albany	58
Albany	58
Albany	58
Albany	58
Albany	58
Albany	58
Albany	58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises... 4:37 light water.
Sun sets... 7:23
Length of day... 15:46
Moon rises... 1:37 a. m.
Moon sets... 11:37 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:33 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Allis-Chalmers	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	86	86	86	86
Am Can	50	50	50	50
Am H & L	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Am Linseed	24	24	24	24
Am Loco	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Am Smelt	108 3/4	108 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4
Am Sugar	120 1/2	121 1/2	120	121 1/2
Am Steel	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	121 3/4	121 3/4	121 3/4	121 3/4
Am Woolen	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Am Wool	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Anaconda	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
At & T	16	16	16	16
At Gulf	113	113 1/4	113	113 1/4
Bald Loco	65 1/2	65	65	65 1/2
Balt & Ohio	73	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Barrett Co	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Beth Steel	148	148 1/2	147	148 1/2
BF Goodrich	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Brown Shoe	73	73	73	73
Burns Term	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Burns Bros	101	101	101	101
Butte & Sup	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Cal Pack Corp	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cal Pacific	159	159 1/2	159	159 1/2
Ct Leather	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Ches & Ohio	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
CM & St Paul	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
CM & St P	110	110	110	110
Chl R & Pac	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
C R I & P	67	67	67	67
C R I & P	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chl & NW	110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111
Chile Cop	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Chino Cop	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Col Fuel	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53
Col Gas & El	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Prod	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Corn Prod	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Cruc Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Cub Am Sug	185	185	182	185
Cuban CSug	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Del & Huds	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Denver	7	7	7	7
Denver pt	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Elkhorn	38	38 1/2	37 1/2	38
Elkhorn	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
FM & S P	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gen Motors	112	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
G Motors	88	88	88	88
Gt Nor Ore	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gulf States	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Insulation	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Int Ag Corp	19	19	19	19
Int Mer Mar	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
J Mer Mar	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
In Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
In Paper	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Kenne Cop	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Lack Steel	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Lee & T Co	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Manhat Beh	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Max Motor	50	50	49 1/2	50
Maxwell 2p	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mex Petrol	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Miami	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Mdale Steel	64	64	64	64
Mo & T	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Mo Pac	29	29	29	29
Mo Pac wip	57	57	57	57
Mon Pow	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Nat Conduit	37	37	36 1/2	37
Nat Enamel	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30
Nevada Con	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
NY Central	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
NYNH & H	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
North Pac	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
O Cities Gas	137	137	137	137
Pacific Mail	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Penna	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Peoples Gas	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
PCC & St L	72	72	72	72
Pitts Coal	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Pitts Coal	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Pitts & West	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Pitts & West	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Ray Con	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Reading	58	58	57 1/2	58
Repub I & S	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
Royal Dutch	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Savage Arms	99 1/2	100	97 1/2	100 1/2
Saxon Motor	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
S-Robuck	174	174	174	174
Shat Ari	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Shenclair Oil	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Sloss Shef	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
So Pacific	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
So Ry	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
STL & SF	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Studebaker	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Tenn Cop	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Texas Co	215 1/2	215 1/2	214	214
Third Ave	21	21	21	21
Union B & P	81	81	81	81
Union Pac	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
UnRysSFP	16	16	16	16
Uni Dye Wood	65	65	65	65
US O I P	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
US Rubber	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
US Steel	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Utah Copper	111	111 1/2	110 1/2	111
V-C Chem	43	43	43	43
V-C & C	70	70	70	70
Wabash	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Wabash	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
W Maryland	21	21	21	21
W Myland	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
West Union	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Westinghouse	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Westhouse	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
W & L E	15	15	15	15
W & L E	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Willis Over	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Wilson Co	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Wilson Cop	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Woolworth	128	128	128	128
Wor Pump	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Wor P & B	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2

ACQUISITION OF U. S. RUBBER CO.

United States Rubber has just completed a transaction of considerable importance in solidifying its financial structure. This is the acquisition of the minority stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. This move will enable United States Rubber to take title to the physical property and all assets of Rubber Goods and will consolidate into the parent company the entire and mechanical goods portions of its business.

At the end of 1915 United States Rubber owned all except \$1,532,300 of the \$27,293,100 preferred and common stocks of the Rubber Goods company. By the end of 1916 this amount had been further reduced to \$991,900. Now all of the minority stock has been acquired and the Rubber Goods company will have its capitalization reduced to some purely nominal figure like \$100,000.

Not only is the practical benefit of getting the rubber goods business thoroughly consolidated very considerable, but the elimination of this duplication of corporate organization will mean the saving of a very substantial amount yearly in the way of franchise and other taxes.

The United States Rubber balance sheet as of Dec. 31 next will contain only one minority stock instead of the three, including both Rubber Goods preferred and common, which have been recorded in years past. This minority stock is the \$490,000 of Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company common and preferred. Some time in the natural evolution of consolidation this may be absorbed.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

Although its shares have been rather dormant marketwise for the last three weeks International Agricultural is slowly but surely putting new values behind its \$13,055,000 preferred stock. The fiscal year ended the last of this month and the final showing for the year should at least equal the 10 per cent earned in 1916 year and it may easily run as high as 12 per cent.

International Agricultural was deprived of not less than \$3,000,000 net profits, or almost 25 per cent on its preferred stock that it had every right to count upon because of the failure of the former management of Tennessee Copper in producing sulphuric acid.

This acid situation has, however, been coming strong with the company. It has sold all of its surplus acid for the rest of 1917 and a very large percentage of its 1918 excess acid at prices which will show a big profit.

For this reason it is entirely probable that during the 1917-18 fiscal year the company will round up profits that may easily run between 20 per cent and 25 per cent on the preferred stock.

The company on Jan. 1 next will have been five years off the list as a preferred dividend payer. That will mean an accumulation of 35 per cent. If the income situation lines up as strongly as it now promises, it would appear possible that directors will by that time take some steps to stop the accumulation of further dividends.

RAILWAY POINTS

Boston representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers Association occupied special Pullman parlor car equipment attached to the New Haven-Pennsylvania Colonial express from South Station at 8:45 o'clock this morning en route to Philadelphia.

The crew dispatchers of the Boston & Albany are in session at South Station for the purpose of making final arrangements for a holiday schedule June 18.

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club journey to Mattapan in special New Haven coaches today, leaving South Station at 1:30 p. m. The motive power department of the Boston & Albany has received from the West Springfield shops two great superheating switch engines for interchange freight service between South Station and Beacon Park.

The passenger department of the New Haven provided first class special service from South Station at 1:09 o'clock for the Russell party en route to Plymouth. Returning the party will arrive at the terminal at 7:44 p. m.

William Litchfield, veteran Boston & Albany engineer in Exeter Street yard service, is spending a 30 days' leave of absence on the Pacific Coast. A special Boston & Albany baggage train left Wellesley at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Exeter Street yard, where cars will be made up in western trains leaving South Station tonight.

The Boston & Maine operated their important through trains from North Station in sections today on account of heavy holiday travel.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

pleted a transaction of considerable importance in solidifying its financial structure. This is the acquisition of the minority stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing company. This company will be called the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Sales Company. Rubber to take title to the physical property and all assets of Rubber Goods and will consolidate into the parent company the entire and mechanical goods portions of its business.

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INTERNATIONAL

AGRICULTURAL

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BIG FINANCIAL
ACHIEVEMENT

Liberty Loan Subscriptions Remarkable Considering Short Time in Which Work Is Done—Review of Financial Affairs

Little else has been thought of in financial circles during the last few weeks than the Liberty Loan. In view of the short space of time occupied in obtaining subscriptions, and considering the fact that the public generally had not been educated in the business of bond buying, the enormous amount raised in the comparatively brief period is regarded as more than a token of patriotism. It is considered an evidence that the people of the United States are fully determined to win the war at whatever cost. So uninformed were some of the buyers of Liberty bonds that they were under the impression that there was actually some doubt as to whether they ever would get their money back. Others thought that they would have to wait until the full term of the bond before recovering their money from the Government. To many their subscriptions meant donation, and it is a tribute to their patriotism that many were unconcerned whether they would ever get their money back, so long as the United States helped to win the war. Some expressed the sentiment that if it became necessary they would willingly make a bonfire of their bonds and subscribe to a new issue, in order that the United States should come out victorious. However, the fact is that people who have purchased Liberty Loan bonds have made an investment which cannot be duplicated for safety. The fact that the material wealth of the United States is estimated at \$250,000,000,000 and that its future resources are likely to be many times greater than those of the present would indicate the country's great financial strength.

Now that the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan is out of the way it is altogether probable that long delayed financing on part of various corporations will be undertaken soon. On account of rapidly increasing business and need for new capital, requirements for money have been accumulating and new bond issues are expected soon to make their appearance.

One expected result of these new issues is a decidedly firmer money market. Bankers have been anticipating higher rates for a long time, but the heavy inflow of gold into the United States, which has continued almost without interruption since the war began has served to check the rising tendency. With the new credits established in the United States by European governments there is not the need for gold imports, and with the increasing gold exports the expectation is that it will be some time before lower rates again prevail. That everything will be done to prevent anything like stringency is certain. It is expected that the Government will cooperate with the banks in this respect.

The stock market showed a decidedly weak tendency the latter part of the week. Yesterday stocks began declining as soon as trading began. The decline was checked by the announcement that the Liberty bonds would be traded in, but soon afterward the decline was resumed with vigor. The fact that the Liberty Loan has been heavily oversubscribed is a strong bull argument but it is thought that it long since was discounted as a market factor, for the financial community was thoroughly convinced that the subscriptions would far exceed the size of the loan itself. There was nothing in sight to account for the decline in stocks except that the reaction was due, and an advance in call money rates helped to bring it about.

It is very important—perhaps its importance hasn't been fully impressed on the investment and financial world—that as many as possible of the \$2,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds should be permanently placed with investors. One of the essentials of proper handling of the finances of the United States in connection with the war is that banks should always have their funds free to attend to temporary financing of the Government. To have the banks loaded up with the Liberty Loan would seriously impair facilities of the institutions to care for other needs. This can be avoided and should be avoided by investors coming to the front and taking their full quota of the bonds. Since declaration of war the United States Treasury has issued more than \$900,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness which are available for use in paying for the Liberty Loan. More will be issued from time to time and it is essential the condition of the banks should be sufficiently liquid to permit them to take these certificates freely. Purchases of these bonds by investors will enable the banks to perform their functions and duties toward the Government without the slightest friction. It is important that investors should be the holders of the bonds to free the banks from any burden which might interfere with doing their part for the Government between times.

A striking feature about the \$10 participation certificate sold in connection with the Liberty bonds is the extent to which it is passing from hand to hand as cash. The interest in these small pieces of paper has been widespread, people not only buying them out of curiosity but are actually making purchases with them. That they are convertible into \$50 Liberty bonds (five of them) and therefore, bear a potentiality of 3½ per cent in-

terest makes them regarded more highly than a \$10 bill. But they are not cash and some aspects of their present currency involve an insidious danger of inflation. The banks will not accept them as cash deposits. Their great value lies in offering an easy way for the small investor to take a \$50 bond. The New York Federal Reserve Bank has sold upwards of \$750,000 of them.

These \$10 certificates, of themselves, are not an obligation of the United States Government. They merely bear the signature of the governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to the effect that they are receivable in payment of a \$50 bond.

Comparing a \$50 Liberty bond, however, with a \$50 gold certificate certain features are presented in favor of the former. If one takes a \$50 bill out of his pocket and reads what it says on its face he will find "The United States will pay the bearer \$50." The same Government that offers to pay the money on the currency, promises to repay the money raised by the Liberty Loan, and the bonds will bear a sentence substantially as follows: "Thirty years after date the United States Government will pay to the bearer fifty gold dollars." The difference between the \$50 bill and the \$50 bond is this: If one should store away his \$50 bill for 30 years and then find it, it would be worth only \$50. If he should store away his Liberty bond for 30 years and not collect interest, the bond and coupons would be worth \$102.50 in cash from the United States Government. If he had collected interest regularly in the 30 years, he would spend \$52.50 and still have left the \$50, which he originally paid for the bond.

One does not need to wait for 30 years for his money. Any bank will sell a bond for its owner at any time, and he gets interest up to the day of sale.

SENTIMENT IN
BUSINESS BETTER

Domestic business of the United States appears stronger, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the situation, on account of indications of returning activity in branches which have experienced a more or less protracted lull. Sentiment has noticeably improved, adds Dun's. The revival in distributive trade has continued with the more seasonable temperatures, and, although not all reports are favorable, results at the retail counters are now more uniformly encouraging. Further progress in agriculture has also accompanied the better weather, and the consequent freer movement of farm products to market has in some cases had a depressing effect on prices. The main trend of wholesale commodity quotations is still decisively upward and textiles and steel and iron, as well as other important articles, are not only extremely high but are likely to rise to even more extraordinary levels.

The requirements of the Government are assuming more definite form in the steel industry and earlier calculations as to their magnitude are proving conservative, and in textiles, in hides, leather and footwear and in other lines the war needs are extensive and diversified.

BIG BUSINESS
OF WESTINGHOUSE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company in April and May, the first two months of the new fiscal year, billed more than \$15,000,000 of business. This is all regular line work and total for the two months is greater than that of the similar period a year ago, which included large contracts for munitions. The striking development of Westinghouse Electric in recent years is indicated by comparison of billings at present time with those three years ago. In two months of current fiscal year company's regular electric business was running at rate of \$90,000,000 per annum compared with \$33,671,485 in fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, almost a three-fold expansion in three years.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC
ACQUISITION

ONTARIO, Ont.—The Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario has acquired control of the Ontario Power Company. The company's assets are valued at \$26,900,694. These pass into the hands of the commission on Aug. 1. The arrangement is the culmination of negotiations which have been under way for the last two years, and is based on an inventory of the plant, powers, assets and liabilities, etc., made for the commission by its accountants, engineers, and legal advisers.

The new arrangement makes the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario one of the largest individual hydro-electric systems in the world.

SAVAGE ARMS' CONTRACTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United States Government has placed an order with Savage Arms Corporation for Lewis guns which will result in full operations of the concern until the close of the current year. Company not long ago received orders from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps for about 5000 of these weapons. It is expected further orders will be placed later.

RICHMOND, Va.—Four hundred narrow gauge locomotives have been ordered from the local plant of the American Locomotive Company. Work on the order is to begin during July and will be rushed.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in averages in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Average—Reserve excess \$50,102,080; decrease \$10,847,110; loans increased \$53,913,000; reserve in own vaults decreased \$22,829,000; reserve in Federal Bank increased \$14,893,000; reserve in other banks decreased \$623,000; demand deposits decreased \$42,807,000; time deposits decreased \$5,244,000; circulation increased \$359,000. Totals—Loans \$3,901,272,000; reserve in own vaults \$260,009,000; reserve in Federal Bank \$247,992,000; reserve in other banks \$58,355,000; demand deposits \$3,573,272,000; time deposits \$172,662,000; circulation \$29,591,000; aggregate reserve \$666,356,000.

TEXAS COTTON
MARKET RULES
AT HIGH LEVEL

Advance Largely Based on Unfavorable Crop Situation, but Staple Has Had Betterment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GALVESTON, Tex.—Cotton has continued its upward trend and prices have reached the highest levels ever known in the cotton trade of Texas. The advances have been caused by reports of unfavorable crop conditions and a growing belief that the country's production will be insufficient to meet the world's needs.

Generally favorable weather for cotton has prevailed in Texas lately, and reports tell of a much better outlook. Traders have ignored these reports, however, in their rush to buy cotton, and prices have climbed upward in the face of what some consider bearish influences. There has been little rain in Texas during the last 10 days and the temperature has been unseasonably high. As a result, cotton has shown a wonderful growth and development in those sections where replanting had not been necessary.

Despite this improvement in the crop, it is still far below normal, and many statisticians assert that the cotton crop in Texas, although the acreage may show a slight increase over last year, has the lowest condition average for this season of the year in the history of the State. At any rate, the condition percentage is so low that traders are buying actively in an effort to get what little of the staple remains to be purchased.

A situation that is causing an increase in the trading operations in cotton is the disposition of the Government to enact legislation restricting future trading in foodstuffs, thus cutting off much of the speculation in these commodities. Men who have been trading in foodstuffs are thus looking about for some other commodity in which to operate and are taking up cotton. This is said to be one of the main contributing causes to the big operations.

The shipping situation is exerting considerable influence in the market at this time. Traders here are taking the decreasing submarine losses to mean that in a very short time the German submarines will be successfully coping with to an extent that the loss of a vessel will be exceedingly rare. With this improvement in the shipping situation, the foreign movement of cotton is increasing, and with the foreign movement of the staple, the amount of cotton left for the United States is decreasing and traders in Texas maintain that the domestic consumption now will more than take all the cotton that is available in the United States.

Several Texas mills have received large orders for goods for the Government and some of the Texas mills are remodeling their plants and installing machinery that will turn out the kind of goods that the Government seeks. This is greatly increasing the domestic consumption of cotton, which was already large.

Recent high prices seem to have brought practically all the cotton in Texas into sight. Numerous farmers and country merchants who had bought heavily of cotton last autumn and winter and had stored this staple until now, have brought this cotton out and have sold it. Prices ranging from 20¢ to 25¢ a pound have proved too much for the cotton farmers in Texas and they have disposed of their holdings. Although talk is heard in Texas at this time of 40 cent cotton and some trading is being done on this basis, or with this figure as a maximum, 40¢ cotton is not looked for by the Texas farmers. They are willing to take 25¢ while they can get it. Several sales of as much as 500 bales of cotton have been reported in Texas recently, and in nearly all of these instances the cotton had been held in the interior by merchants or farmers.

WILSON & CO.
IS PROSPERING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of Wilson & Co. for four months ended April 30 were slightly in excess of \$3,000,000 after preferred dividends and interest charges. This is at rate of \$9,000,000 a year, or \$45 a share for the \$20,000,000 common stock. Large earnings have prompted discussions of dividend possibilities for the junior issues. Although there has been informal talk among directors regarding dividends, nothing definite has been decided upon. General opinion heretofore has been that no dividend will be declared on common stock before 1918, but the fact that earnings are running considerably above expectations may result in a change of policy. For the year ended Dec. 31 last Wilson earned \$21.07 for the common stock, compared with \$8.89 for 1915.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

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MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Many securities are rivaling Steel in record of earnings—some of them even exceeding it—and before long the knowledge of this will undoubtedly induce considerable rises throughout the industrial list. Before this, however, the technical tightening of money incident upon the payment for the war loan, which must take place no matter how well arranged the bookkeeping provisions for transfer temporarily, at least, induce some slowing up of activity in the general market. We shall see, perhaps later on, the effects of an unusual form of inflation, that induced by very large profit making—a form which in ordinary times might bring on an era of wild speculation. But in these periods when the crash of war sobers the calculations of even the most reckless, probably the same conservative leadership which has carried us with safety away from this form of derangement, will still protect us.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: There is a growing disposition to anticipate a revival of interest in railroad shares when and if a favorable decision on the beginning of the season was checked around 21.50 for July and 19.08 for October toward the end of November. There was then a steady decline in prices which culminated below the 14¢ level right after the announcement of the ruthless submarine campaign and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany. There was renewed talk of 25¢ and even 35¢ cotton after the publication of the Government's condition report at the beginning of June, but evidently many recent buyers were willing to take profits on the advance of Wednesday.

At the same time trade buying became less active, while there were indications that remaining Southern spot holders were pretty well satisfied with prices. At any rate, sales in the Southern markets became heavier, and there was selling of July here supposed to be against prospective shipments.

These features caused reactionary or a more bearish average of sentiment and Friday morning October contracts sold at 23.92, making a decline of 108 points from Wednesday's high level. There seemed to be support on a scale down, but fluctuations late Friday were irregular and the tone was excited, with quite a general feeling that extreme caution should be observed in undertaking fresh commitments.

Crop news has been conflicting. Traders have found little in the weather to cause criticism, but the weekly report of the Weather Bureau said that, generally speaking, stands were still poor, and there seemed to be doubt as to whether improvement had been sufficient to warrant a more optimistic view of the outlook.

FISHER BODY
CONCERN PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Year ended April 30, 1917, net earnings of Fisher Body Corporation from operations were \$2,876,407, after deducting all expenses, depreciation, etc.; interest on floating debt, \$98,619; net income, \$2,777,787. Deducting from net income \$615,043, the proportion of earnings accrued to Aug. 21, 1916, date of inception of Fisher Body Corporation, the balance, \$2,162,745, is net income of the corporation for eight and one-third months' period from Aug. 20, 1916, to April 30, 1917. Deducting preferred dividends of \$262,500, the balance of net income is equivalent to \$9.51 a share earned during the period on 200,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 16

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Chicago—H. C. Doyenmuelle of H. C. Doyenmuelle & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—J. F. McMannell of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S. Cleveland—George W. Greber Shoe Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—B. Aronoff; Essex.
Havana—F. Valdez and M. Mallo of Fernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S.
Havana—Eduardo Turro of F. Turro & Co.; U. S.
Kingston, Jamaica—N. C. Henrique; U. S.
Magilla, P. I.—John De Grath of United States Shoe Co.; Adams.
New York—Henry Levy; U. S.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; U. S.
Petersburg, Va.—Aug. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—George F. Grieb of Grieb & Sons; Essex.
Philadelphia—L. Weinstein of L. Weinstein & Co.; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.
Porto Rico—J. B. Alvarez; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Washington, D. C.—G. B. White of Woodward & Lothrop; Essex.
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French and L. H. Burnett of Geo. R. French & Son; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS
Buenos Aires, Argentina—Senor Gonzalez, hide merchant; 641 Atlantic Ave.
Huntington, Ind.—Mr. Chambers of Huntington Shoe & Leather Co.
St. Louis—H. W. Bergmann of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COTTON PRICE
RISE CHECKED

Notwithstanding Considerable Talk of Still Higher Figures, Recent Buyers Appear Willing to Take Profits at Present

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The big advance in the cotton market was checked at the 25¢ level for October contracts. This represented an advance of approximately 4¢ a pound from the low point of bureau day at the beginning of June and of more than 11¢ per pound from the low level of last February. Demand then subsided and prices have since reacted about 1 cent a pound from the best.

The appearance of 25¢ on the record of quotations was evidently the signal for a great deal of realizing. Predictions of 25¢ before the end of the season had been made by extreme bulls on the advance of last autumn. It may be recalled that the upward movement at the beginning of the season was checked around 21.50 for July and 19.08 for October toward the end of November. There was then a steady decline in prices which culminated below the 14¢ level right after the announcement of the ruthless submarine campaign and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany. There was renewed talk of 25¢ and even 35¢ cotton after the publication of the Government's condition report at the beginning of June, but evidently many recent buyers were willing to take profits on the advance of Wednesday.

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GULF STATES
STEEL PROFITS
ON BIG SCALE

Company One of Striking Earners of Smaller Concerns in Its Line—Dividend Outlook

Gulf States Steel Company continues one of the striking earners of the smaller group of steel companies. Net operating income for May was \$402,536, a new record, compared with \$291,940 in April, and \$378,286 in March. During the first five months of the current year, net operating income totaled \$1,665,709, compared with \$823,940 during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$841,769, or more than 100 per cent. After allowing for depreciation, reserves and taxes, May profits approximated \$371,500, compared with \$260,121 in April, \$316,588 in March, and \$290,420 in February.

In the year ended Dec. 31, last, Gulf States Steel earned a balance of \$2,452,000 for its stock. At the rate current earnings are running the company during the first seven months of this year should earn as much as in all of 1916. The five months' profits available for dividends this year amounted to \$1,506,000, or \$46,000 under profits for all of last year. The record total of \$1,506,000 of profits rolled up during the first five months of this year is equivalent to 17.30 per cent on the \$7,314,000 outstanding common stock after allowing for a full year's 7 per cent dividends on the \$2,000,000 of first preferred stock and 12 months' 6 per cent dividend on the \$1,635,000 of second preferred.

Gulf States Steel is now paying at the rate of 8 per cent a year on its common stock, with extras. The initial quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was paid on the common stock early in January, 1917. The regular 2 per cent quarterly was paid in March, but in June a regular quarterly of 2 per cent and an extra of 1 per cent was paid. A few days ago the directors declared a special 1 per cent dividend.

The company is earning at the rate of more than \$45 a share on its common stock, or more than five times in excess of the current dividend rate of 8 per cent per annum. The trend of net earnings of Gulf States Steel during the first five months of the current year may be seen from the following. These figures of net are after deducting depreciation, reserves and taxes: January, \$267,928; February, \$290,420; March, \$316,588; April, \$260,121; May, \$371,500; total, \$1,506,555.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR
SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUE

	Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
American T & T Sub 4½s	Feb 1, 1918	99½	100	4.50
American Thrust Co 1st 4s	Jan 1, 1919	97½	98½	5.29
Ayer Mills Cons & Eq 5s	Mar 1, 1918	94½	95	5.00
do Cons & Eq 5s	Mar 1, 1919	97½	98	5.00
do Cons & Eq 5s	Mar 1, 1920	97	100	5.00
Bethlehem Steel 5s	Feb 15, 1919	98	98½	6.70
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	July 1, 1918	98	98½	5.55
Canadian Pacific Ry 6s	Mar 2, 1924	101½	101½	5.60
Chicago & Western Indiana 5s	Sept 1, 1917	98½	99½	6.70
Erle Railroad 5s	April 1, 1919	96½	97½	6.50
General Rubber Co 5s	Dec 1, 1918	98½	98½	5.25
Hocking Valley R R 5s	Nov 1, 1917	99½	100½	4.00
International Harvester 5s	Feb 15, 1918	99½	100½	4.15
Kansas City Rys Co 5½s	July 1, 1918	98½	99½	6.02
Kansas City Term Ry 4½s	Nov 15, 1918	98	100	4.50
do 4½s	July 1, 1921	98	98½	4.85
Laclede Gas Light Co 5s	Feb 1, 1919	98½	99½	5.40
Michigan Central R R 5s	May 15, 1918	99	99½	5.60
Morgan & Wright 5s	Dec 1, 1918	100	100½	4.65
N Y N H & H 5s	April 15, 1918	96	96½	6.70
N Y C & H R R 4½s	May 1, 1918	99	99½	5.15
Shawinigan W & P Co 5s	Oct 1, 1918	98	99½	5.60
Southern Railway Co 5s	Mar 1, 1919	97	97½	6.55
Southern Ry Co 4½s	June 15, 1921	98½	98½	4.80
United Fruit Co 5s	May 1, 1918	99½	100½	4.50
Westinghouse Elec & Mfg 5s	Oct 1, 1917	99½	100½	4.25
Winchester Repeating Arms 5s	Mar 1, 1918	96½	97	9.85

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES				
	Aug 1, 1919	95	95½	7.40
Anglo-French 5s	Oct 15, 1920	93½	93½	7.10
Argentine Govt 6s	Dec 15, 1917	98	98½	5.25
do 6s	May 1, 1918	97½	98	5.00
City of Paris 6s	Oct 15, 1921	93½	94	7.65
City of Montreal 5s	Dec 1, 1917	99½	100	5.00
do 5s	May 1, 1918	98½	99½	5.65
Govt of Canada 5s	Aug 1, 1917	99½	100½	4.00
do 5s	April 1, 1921	97½	98	5.55
Govt of French Republic 5½s	April 1, 1919	99	99½	5.90
Govt of Switzerland 5s	Mar 1, 1918	99½	100	5.00
Imp Russian Govt 6½s	July 1, 1919	99	99½	5.00
do 5½s	Dec 1, 1921	71	73	...
U K of Gt Brit & Ireland 5s	Sept 1, 1918	97½	97½	6.90
do 5½s	Nov 1, 1918	96½	97	6.90
do 5½s	Nov 1, 1921	95½	95½	6.70
do 5½s	Feb 1, 1918	99½	99½	6.35
do 5½s	Feb 1, 1919	99½	99½	6.75

*Guaranteed principal and interest by American Woolen Co. †Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. and Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. ‡Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. §Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Magma Copper Company directors will declare an extra dividend of 10 cents a share.

Directors of Farr Alpaca Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2, payable June 30 to stock of record June 21.

The Interstate Railways has declared usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore declared a special dividend of 25 cents a share, payable July 15, to stock of record July 1.

Royal Dutch Shell Company declared a final dividend of 23 per cent, making total declarations for the year of 38 per cent.

Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia has declared a special dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Boston Wharf Company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 16.

Directors of the American Brass Company have declared a special dividend of 1 per cent. The dividend amounts to \$150,000.

Central Foundry declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred stock, payable July 16 to stock of record June 30.

The Chatham & Phenix National Bank of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, and a special dividend of 1 per cent.

Quarterly dividend of \$1.50 has been declared on preferred stock of Adirondack Electric Power Corporation, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred B stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 25.

Arkansas Light & Power Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 15.

The Penn-Wyoming Oil Company has declared dividends of 5 per cent quarterly on a par of \$1 for the remainder of the year, payable Aug. 1 and Nov. 1.

The American Power & Light Com-

pany has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to holders of record June 21.

PRINCETON DOES HONOR TO ALLIES

University Confers Degrees Upon Ambassadors and Ministers as Well as Eminent Men of the United States of America

PRINCETON, N. J.—Conferring degrees of LL. D. on ambassadors and ministers representing the allied nations today took the place of the usual exercises at the one hundred and seventieth commencement at Princeton University. In addition, Secretary of State Lansing, Herbert C. Hoover, Frank Johnson Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University, Sir Robert Alexander Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, Charles Horace Mayo, president of the American Medical Association, Theobald Smith, director of the department of animal pathology of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and George Ellery Hale, astronomer, received degrees.

The diplomatists receiving degrees were: Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, British Ambassador; Jean Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador; Count Vincenzo Macelli di Cellere, Italian Ambassador; Almaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador; Emile De Cartier de Marchienne, Minister from Belgium, and Viscount de Albe, Minister from Portugal.

President Hibben, in his remarks at the conferring of honorary degrees, said in part: "Nassau Hall where we assemble today is the most ardently cherished of our Princeton buildings. It is the heart of the campus. It is the hall of the Continental Congress which sat here during the summer of 1783. It is the hall of Washington who received here the formal thanks of the nation for his services in the war of the Revolution. It is the hall of an historic friendship, where Lafayette, beloved of all Americans, received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1824, at the hand of President Witherspoon. It is the hall in which was celebrated the beginning of our international responsibility as an independent people upon the occasion of the formal reception by Congress of the first foreign minister accredited to the United States, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Netherlands. It is the hall of war, for here a company of British soldiers were barricaded during the battle of Princeton in 1777. It is the hall of peace, where Congress received by official courier the first authentic news of the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States.

"It is natural therefore that this historic building endeared also by many personal associations and college traditions should be held in our thoughts as the symbol of law, of liberty and the way of honor. We feel that the place is worthy the occasion which brings us together. This group of illustrious men whom we would honor by our academic degree, adds a new set of valued associations to this building and records a significant and memorable page in the history of Princeton. They are men of our land, and of other lands far away yet nearer to us than ever before as we greet them today—allies in a common cause.

"To the distinguished representatives of the allied nations, I would extend on behalf of the university a hearty welcome. While we admire the power and glory of your countries, that which warms our hearts and binds us to you by the indissoluble ties of comradeship is the knowledge that you represent peoples who have suffered and are suffering, patiently, bravely and with an unquenchable hope. In the name of Princeton we pledge you our readiness to fight and to suffer with you. We are giving you of the flower of our youth. Many of our numbers have already gone into active service, others will follow, and others still, until the day of victory when once more there will be upon the earth peace and good will toward men."

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached tomorrow morning by President Hibben.

CHARLESTOWN IS READY FOR BUNKER HILL DAY PROGRAM

Details of the plans for the celebration of Bunker Hill Day in Charlestown were practically completed today by the committee, which announces that more military organizations and groups will take part in the parade than ever before and that the day will be boomed during the entire day. Public buildings, stores and private residences are to be decorated with colored bunting and the United States flag will be flying from practically every house.

A feature of the event will be a large parade, composed of soldiers and sailors from the United States Army and Navy, National Guard, semimilitary organizations, fraternal and civic organizations and several thousand boys in uniforms representing organizations in Greater Boston.

Eugene McKeegan of Charlestown, who was appointed chief marshal of the parade, will lead the procession, with Capt. William J. Sullivan, Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., retired, as chief of staff.

The parade will proceed over the following route: Starting from Elm Street, along Bunker Hill Street, Main, Gardner, Seaver streets, Rutherford Avenue, Mishawum, Main, Middlesex, Essex streets, Hancock Square, Main, City Square, West, South and East sides to Chelsea, Bunker Hill, Tutts, Princeton, Marion, Bunker Hill, Elm, High streets, Monument Square, West, North and East sides to Winthrop Street, where Chief Marshal McKeegan and staff will review the parade.

Mayor Curley, members of the Bos-

ton City Council, the Legislature, Governor's Council and other guests will view the parade.

Immediately afterwards there will be a patriotic meeting on the Bunker Hill Monument grounds, at which John R. Murphy will preside, and speeches will be delivered by Mayor Curley, former Governor David I. Walsh, John F. Fitzgerald and Judge Charles S. Sullivan. The meeting is to aid the recruiting in the Charlestown companies of the Fifth Regiment, and also in various branches of the United States service.

During the evening, in the High School Hall Chief Marshal McKeegan will entertain his staff and guests with a dinner. There will be band concerts at Hayes Square and at the training field, Winthrop Square.

A flag raising in Hayes Square is also scheduled. A large American flag, the gift of former Representative William H. Hayes, is to be unfurled with fitting exercises at 1 p. m.

At morning, noon and night bells will be rung for an hour.

WOMEN ORGANIZE FOR WORK IN WAR

Coordination of the various women's organizations throughout Massachusetts to carry out an efficient program of war relief, food production and conservation, and similar work in order to help bring the war to a successful conclusion, is the purpose of the Massachusetts division, Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, organized at a meeting of the local organizations at the State House yesterday afternoon.

Delegates from some 200 clubs in Massachusetts doing work in connection with the war were present. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who was appointed temporary chairman of the Massachusetts division by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, called the meeting to order. Mrs. Thayer was elected permanent chairman, and other officers elected were: Vice-chairmen, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, Mrs. William W. Taft, Mrs. Frank D. Wilson, Mrs. M. M. Cuniff, Mrs. A. C. Ratschky and Miss Anne C. Bowen; food production and conservation, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold; women in industry, Mrs. George T. Rice; maintenance of social conditions, Mrs. Frederick S. Mead; education, Mrs. Sumner B. Pearmain; Liberty Loan, Mrs. Barrett Wendell; Red Cross and allied relief, Mrs. William H. Lathrop.

In each community, a local chairman will be appointed to receive the bulletins and information from the State headquarters, said Mrs. Thayer, and in turn these local chairmen will distribute this literature, etc., to the local organizations. She announced that the Massachusetts division would have headquarters at the State House, and that at 2:30 p. m. on the first Monday of each month informal discussions of the food problem will be held in room 370.

SHIPPING NEWS

Boston headquarters exporters today received news that the Japanese steamer Tansan Maru, which left this port May 7 for Manchester, Eng., with a full cargo, valued at \$800,000, had been sunk by a submarine and the crew of 26 men are missing. The vessel carried 50,000 bushels of wheat, 1400 bales of cotton, 7000 rolls of pulp and large quantities of general merchandise. Capt. G. Nishikawa commanded the vessel. The Tansan Maru was built in Newcastle, Eng., in 1894 and had been renamed and sold several times. The vessel measured 294.4 feet long, 41.7 feet beam and 19.2 feet depth of hold. Its net tonnage was 1514 tons and gross tonnage 2443. The Tansan Maru was valued at about the same amount as the cargo.

There were no arrivals at the fish pier, South Boston today, of any kind, the second consecutive day that no groundfish boats have arrived. Friday's arrivals being one mackerel netter. No prices were quoted.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to the schooner Russell with 170,000 pounds fresh fish. The British schooner Arcadia with salt fish and herring from Bay of Islands, arrived late Friday.

The Lighthouse Department notified mariners today that Stone Horse Shoal Lightship had been replaced on its station in Nantucket Sound after repairs. The lightship will be withdrawn from its station in the same sound, to receive overhauling and repairs. The relief vessel to replace Handkerchief Lightship will show a fixed white light of 1000 candle power and the fog signal will be a bell sounded by hand.

Pacific Coast interests are negotiating for purchase of three steamers of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, formerly in the Boston-Baltimore service. It was reported here today, the deal involving more than \$500,000. The steamers are the Lexington, Berkshire and Indian, which have been idle since the Baltimore service was suspended owing to cost of coal and operation. They are now being converted into freighters at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

GARAGE TO BE PROTESTED

Construction of a six-story public garage at 195 Portland Street and extending through to Friend Street, is to be opposed before the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston on Tuesday morning, June 19, at 11 o'clock. Mayor Charles H. Adams of Melrose, Mayor Benjamin F. Haines of Medford, Mayor Charles M. Blodgett of Malden and Mayor John J. Mullen of Everett are expected to be present before the street commissioners to oppose the construction of the garage on the score of its adding to the delay and congestion already existing in the streets leading to the North Union Station.

REGULAR ARMY NEEDS 1500 MEN IN BOSTON DISTRICT

Committee on Public Safety Plans Special Recruiting—Marine Corps Achieves Aim

In a telegram from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Col. Frank B. McCoy, chief recruiting officer in Boston, was informed today that the War Department needed 70,000 recruits before June 30, to place the Army on a full war footing. Boston's quota is set at 1500 men, and the New England officers are particularly urged to fill their quotas of recruits. Next week the Army recruiting officers in Greater Boston will be aided by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in arousing interest in recruiting.

Advices received at the Boston recruiting office of the Marine Corps today showed that the 4000 men sought throughout the United States by the Marine Corps during the present week have been secured. Recruiting in the Middle West, the Boston officials stated, had exceeded expectations, so that the full quota of recruits was assured even though certain districts fell short of their respective quotas.

Tomorrow the Boston Committee on Public Safety will hold a recruiting rally on the Revere Boulevard. Under the direction of Francis T. Bowles the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Ninth Regiment will seek recruits at the beach.

Announcement is made that on June 26 180 students of Yale University who have been training at New Haven for some time, will arrive in Cambridge to continue their training in the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps. The Yale men will be distributed among the different companies, but all will have their headquarters in the freshmen dormitories. Arrangements for the Yale men to enter the corps in Cambridge were made at a recent conference between the military authorities of the two universities and President Hadley of Yale and President Lowell of Harvard.

More than 500 naval reservists marched from the Commonwealth Pier to the Boston City Club last night where they were entertained under the auspices of the club with a literary and musical program and several patriotic addresses by club members and others. At the Commonwealth Pier the first Battalion, Signal Corps, M. N. G., gave an exhibition drill to the teachers and pupils of the High School of Practical Arts and their friends. From the proceeds of a concert given at East Army last night by telephone operators Col. Edward L. Logan of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G. was presented with a touring car for the use of the regiment.

Approximately 70 recruits were accepted from the Marine Corps at the Boston recruiting office this week. The special features of the Marine Corps recruiting week ended today with a rally on Boston Common in which Post 26, G. A. R., Commander William M. Copeland in charge, participated. A large number of applicants are awaiting examinations at the Marine Corps recruiting station in Scollay Square, so that the final number of recruits will not be known until tomorrow.

Members of Company K, Fourth Reserve Engineers, recruited from among the employees of the New Haven Railroad, were ordered today to report at the training camp next Thursday. The camp will be designated the first of the week either at Rockingham Park, Salem, N. H., or the Brockton fair grounds, Brockton. On a week from Monday five other companies of railroad engineers chosen from the employees of the New Haven, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, and Maine Central railroads will go into training. It was announced today that these engineers will go to France inside of six weeks after the beginning of their training.

Recruiting of young men between the ages of 18 and 25 years for service in the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain was started today by the British recruiting officers at 9 Bosworth Street. Applicants are required to have a college education or an acceptable equivalent.

SOUTH BOSTON CHANGES APPROVED

Approval of the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company relative to the alteration of certain crossings of its railroad by certain highways in the South Boston district of the city of Boston; and of the location of the railroad and of the highways and bridges at said crossings was filed by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today.

In this petition the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company represent "that there are in that part of the city of Boston known as South Boston certain streets and highways which cross the railroad at said crossings, and that they 'are of the opinion that it is necessary for the security and convenience of the public that an alteration of a crossing at grade should be made in said crossings, in the approaches thereto, and in the location of the railroad and of said highways and bridges at said crossings; that said streets and highways are known, respectively, as West Second Street, Bolton Street, West Third Street, Athens Street, West Broadway, Silver Street, West Fourth Street, Gold Street, West Fifth Street, West Sixth Street and Dorchester Avenue." Wherefore, they request that the commission "will after public notice and a hearing of all parties interested, decide that such alterations are necessary and prescribe the manner and limits within which they shall be made."

REAL ESTATE

Title has just been acquired by the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston, to the property at 38 Temple Street, near Derne Street, West End, which adjoins the church building. It was owned by Samuel Barkin et al. and assessed for \$10,000. Of this amount \$7500 applies on the 1247 square feet of land.

The city of Boston has recorded several more deeds to the land on Morton Street, between Salem and Endicott streets, recently taken for playground purposes. The total number of square feet in this taking and improvement will be about 21,000 square feet, formerly occupied by 50 families.

SALE IN BROOKLINE

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of a three-family brick house at 15 University Road, Brookline, carrying a total valuation of \$17,000. The grantor is Bertha B. Holmes et al., and the purchaser E. J. Harrigan. Edward Sharp & Son represented the grantor and S. W. Keene & Son the purchaser.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SALES

The estate of Barnabas Eldredge, at 155-159 Norfolk Street and 8-12 Milten Avenue, Hobson's Square, Dorchester, has been sold. It consists of a frame block of seven one-story stores, together with 6800 square feet of land. The whole is assessed on a valuation of \$13,400, of which \$4500 is on the lot. Sadie Biloski bought for investment through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of the single frame house 25 Acadia Street, Dorchester. The taxed value is \$4800, of which \$1300 is on the 6200 square feet of land. The grantor is Julia A. Smith, and the purchaser Hannah Donahue. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

SALES IN THE ROXBURYS

The estate at 27 Hartford Street, Roxbury, consisting of a large frame dwelling and brick garage, has been sold to Thomas J. Barry for a home. The total assessment is \$6800, of which \$2400 is on 6713 square feet of land. Marie E. Palmer is the grantor.

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of the property at 46 Hartford Street, for John Edward York. This property is assessed for \$5700, of which \$2200 is on 4918 square feet of land. John O'Malley is the buyer.

Final papers have been passed on the sale of a colonial dwelling at 66 Walker Street, Highland Station, West Roxbury Harlow Welch conveyed to Eva L. Crowley, who purchased for a home. The total assessment is \$4500, of which \$900 is carried and 5500 square feet of land. Raymond P. Delano, Uphams Corner, Dorchester, was the broker.

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of an estate at 24 Wabon Street, Roxbury, consisting of a single frame house and 4600 square feet of land carrying a total valuation of \$5500. The grantor is the estate of Caroline M. Fox, and the purchaser, Jeanette Casler. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

THE NEWTONS AND AUBURNDALE

The historic Loring place at 920 Center Street, Newton Center, running through to Cotton Street, has been sold by Flora E. Wood to Henry E. Warren for his occupancy. This estate consists of a large single house, stable, other outbuildings and about three acres of land, all assessed for \$11,400.

John H. Allen of Buenos Aires, South America, has sold to Martha B. Eleanor R. Charles F. Jr. and Mary B. Weeden, the estate at 110 Glen Avenue, Newton Center, consisting of a single house, garage and 29,563 square feet of land. This estate is assessed for \$11,700, of which \$6500 is on the house, \$700 on the garage and \$4500 on the land. The new owners buy for occupancy.

Robert F. Sanderson has sold to L. R. Fuller, about 30,000 feet of land between Cheswick Road and Windermer Road, Auburndale, assessed for about 6 cents a foot.

SUBURBAN ESTATES AND FARMS

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on West Central Street, Natick, consisting of five acres of land, a modern 7-room house, a small bungalow, barn and poultry house. The property has a large street frontage. Alexander McClinck et ux. conveyed to George H. Vose and Emily Vose.

Final papers have also gone to record in the sale of property located on Pleasant Street, South Weymouth. This consists of a 9-room modern house, with about one-half acre of land. Alfred W. Hastings conveyed to Dr. Walter D. Barry, who bought for occupancy.

Another property sold is situated on Hartford Avenue, Bellingham, consisting of four acres of land, with an attractive old style house of six rooms, barn and poultry house. William Clancy conveyed to Arvid Helin. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in these sales.

Arthur H. Alley has sold the property on the west side of Neponset Street in Norwood, Mass., consisting of 80 acres, more or less, with a house and barn. Evelyn M. Prescott is the purchaser, who will occupy the property in connection with her holdings on the opposite side of the road. The assessed valuation is \$9850. Mr. Alley still retains his home property on the east side of Neponset Street. Joseph Balch was the broker.

George H. Dunham of Dayton, Me., has sold his farm situated on Biddeford Road, containing 50 acres of land, a six-room cottage house, stable and other outbuildings, together with all personal property to Ezra S. Gates.

REAL ESTATE, ROOMS, ETC.

REAL ESTATE

IDEAL OLD ESTATE, summer home of Brookline owner now at the war front; 2-story house over a century old; spring water supplied by engine and pneumatic tank; bath; open plan; made toilet; set tubs; 10 rooms; annual plaza \$213; 4 open fireplaces; every room well furnished for immediate occupancy; fine lawn 40x90 worth \$250; clapboarded and painted; all in good repair, insured \$3000 (was \$5500); 1200 ft. above sea; exhilarating air; grand scenery, six miles from P. O.; 25 acres, all but one acre in pine grove adjoins house in grass; no rocks; good potato land; price \$2800, \$250 cash. Photo at CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St. (room 430), Boston. MRS. D. C. CRITON, Newton, N. H., will use you at station with auto. (Farm catalog postpaid.) Established 1836. Incorporated 1894. Telephone Beach 152.

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Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office, 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cottage house, Hyde Park, 8 rooms and bath; 4 chambers, large living room; laundry on first floor; garage for two cars; 10,000 ft. land; convenient to electric, Box B-223, Monitor Office, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TO CLOSE an estate, the Hotel Alamo, at Tupper Lake, N. Y., in the Tip-top-Town of Adirondacks, will be sold at public auction on the 22nd day of June, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon; all reasonable offers will be considered, but the Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids; one of the best known hotels in Northern New York; city, excellent commercial patronage; good outbuildings; best location in Tupper Lake; land area of nearly 20,000 square feet, including some superior building lots in center of the village; a superb proposition; sale on the premises. For information apply to FRANK H. SLATER, ATT., Tupper Lake, N. Y.

WANTED

WANTED—Buck and doe rabbits; Belgian preferred. Address A-226, Monitor Office, Boston.

of Boston who buys for a year around home. He will make improvements.

Mary A. Donohue has sold her property situated at 251 Lowell Street, Wakefield, containing 2 1/2 acres of land, a six-room house and poultry buildings. Frank E. Strong of Malden takes title.

Sadie A. Lovejoy of Stoneham has sold her property on Spring Street, containing nearly an acre of land, an eight-room house, stable and several outbuildings. Silvia F. Marques buys for a home.

Alexander Birnie sold his property on North Main Street, Reading, containing about 10,000 feet of land, a seven-room cottage house and other outbuildings, to Martin J. Duggan of North Reading, who buys for a home. George W. Hall was the broker in these sales.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Washington St., 637, Ward 21; Codman Square Theater Co., Joseph McGuinness; brick theater and stores.
Jefferson St., 32, Ward 24; Dennis J. Murphy, Woodbury & Stuart; brick garage.
Kennebec St., 114, Ward 24; Edward F. Davis, Arthur Strang; frame dwelling.
Kennebec St., 120, Ward 24; R. Vilante, Albert Bragga; frame dwelling.
Commercial St., 392-394, Ward 5; John Donohue, M. J. Mastrangelo; alter stores and tenements.

LISTING STILL OPEN TO DELINQUENTS

Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment in Massachusetts, acting on instructions from the War Department, today sent out notices on registration of delinquents in the National enrollment for universal service to registration boards and chiefs of police in Massachusetts. It is directed that cases of apparently excusable delinquency be dealt with leniently, and that in instances where reasons given are not altogether satisfactory the delinquents will be required to make affidavits.

Until further notice all applicants are to be registered. It is the duty of all police officers, United States marshals, and all registrars to report without delay to the district registration boards the names of any persons known by them who have failed to register when liable to registration.

Local authorities in or near Boston, obtaining evidence of persons who have taken a defiant, resisting attitude toward registration or whose delinquency in the matter of registration is non-excusable, should at once bring such cases directly to the attention of the United States Attorney, the Hon. George W. Anderson, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, for prosecution; such authorities in or near Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester or New Bedford should institute prosecution before the local United States Commissioner, and the office of the United States Attorney at Boston promptly notified of such action. In case of doubt, on the part of the registration boards or local police as to their authority under this paragraph, the United States Attorney at Boston should be communicated with.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

LEMON LAND

I offer the good kind, land that now has value, and this value is practically sure to increase within a short time as this vicinity is experiencing a wonderful growth. The location is so characteristically some parcels have exceptionally fine building sites in a country world-famed for its views. Only a few moments by auto from a city of 20,000, celebrated as the home of people of culture and refinement. The investment would be for \$10,000 or according to location and size. I also offer city and suburban home sites in great variety. L. H. BAKER, Santa Barbara, California.

FOR SALE—Beautiful southern colonial California home in the fashionable Wilshire district, 15 rooms, 4 baths, hardwood and mahogany finish throughout, spacious grounds, garage for 3 machines, chauffeur apartments above, turntable; one of the show places of beautiful Los Angeles; handsomely furnished imported rugs and draperies. Address W. J. PEARSON, 310 Haas Building, Los Angeles, California.

REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE

Five 3-acre farm in Southern N. H. A mountain home, 200 acres, excellent water and fruit; good house of 7 rooms, practically new, also outbuildings; every thing for sale for \$20,000.00. Price only \$1000. Address TRIST W. JOHNSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Raymond, N. H.

REAL ESTATE—MONTANA

HALF SECTION of land for sale in Montana; about 200 acres, excellent water and fruit; good house of 7 rooms, \$2750; schoolhouse adjoining; R. R. depot, trains east and west daily, five minutes' walk from house. Apply to DAWE, Nowlan Ave., Glendive, Montana.

REAL ESTATE—MAINE

MAINE FARM FOR SALE—Located in Brooksville, Me.; 9-room house, 2 barns; 16 acres land, half field, orchard, spring water; \$1000, half cash. JAMES H. JONES, Arlington, Mass. Tel. 903-W.

SUMMER BOARD

RESTAURANT in Maine; high location; fine view; room 14. For particulars write Mrs. N. V. Harward, Bowdoinham, Me.

COMING LECTURES

June 16 to 22
SATURDAY
Miss Alice Bradley will talk on "A Well-Balanced Meal" at a food exemplification under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League and the Boston Public Safety Council, 2349 to 2351 Washington Street, Roxbury, at 7 p. m. Miss Wiggins will talk on "Iceless Refrigeration."

MONDAY
"The Duty of America in the Hours of the Present Emergency" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Illinois at the Charlestown High School, at 7:30 p. m.

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The Ericson affords a quiet, highly satisfactory city home, and its American-plan table is unsurpassed. See J. C. WHITE, Mgr., on premises, or J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., Janet, summer.

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Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

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2 AND 3 ROOMS
Furnished or Unfurnished
THE BEAUFORT, 461 Huntington Ave. Opposite the Art Museum
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Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchenette and bath from \$20 unfurnished to \$80 furnished.
Single rooms furnished, \$5 to \$7 a week. Transients \$1 a day. References required. Everything comfortable and homelike.

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offers her furnished housekeeping apartments for any length of time. Office 1070A Boylston St. Telephone Back Bay 3368. Residence Back Bay 2366.

3, 4, 5-ROOM APARTMENTS

NEW BRICK BUILDINGS on street by the river, 14 minutes to Summer St.; electric range, hot water, steam heat, janitor; rents \$26 to \$36, less \$2 per mo.; May to Oct. REED, 14 Irving Ave., Roxbury, Tel. 4783-M.

TO SUBLET for the summer in Brookline, 5 well-furnished rooms and bath; beautiful unobstructed view, quiet, near car line and in desirable locality. 35 Clifton Rd., Suite 3. Tel. Brookline 6347-M.

ARLINGTON, \$30.00—On Jason Terrace, desirable 6-room apartment, nice location, all conveniences. Apply to C. W. SANFORD, 17 Jason St., or telephone 632-M.

COMMONWEALTH AVE., 1309, Suite 1

Beautifully furnished 5-room front apartment for summer, pleasant, quiet, near car line; service; light, airy, reasonable.

BROOKLINE, 77 Stearns Rd.—To sublet, completely furnished for summer or longer. 8-room apartment. Telephone Brookline 7122-W. Call bet. 6 and 8 p. m.

FURNISHED kitchenette suites for tourists, \$1.50 and \$2.00 daily. MRS. WADE, 16 Westland Ave., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3161.

TO LET FOR SUMMER—Furnished 4-room suite with bath and kitchenette. Apply to Janitor, 104 Hemenway, Suite 1.

WESTLAND AVE., 46, Ste. 18, for July, Aug. or longer—Furn. room, kitchenette and bath; very desirable, convenient.

WESTLAND AVE., 65, Suite 5—Finely furnished 3-room suite; baby grand piano; electric lights; c. h. w.; telephone.

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I offer the good kind, land that now has value, and this value is practically sure to increase within a short time as this vicinity is experiencing a wonderful growth. The location is so characteristically some parcels have exceptionally fine building sites in a country world-famed for its views. Only a few moments by auto from a city of 20,000, celebrated as the home of people of culture and refinement. The investment would be for \$10,000 or according to location and size. I also offer city and suburban home sites in great variety. L. H. BAKER, Santa Barbara, California.

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Five 3-acre farm in Southern N. H. A mountain home, 200 acres, excellent water and fruit; good house of 7 rooms, practically new, also outbuildings; every thing for sale for \$20,000.00. Price only \$1000. Address TRIST W. JOHNSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Raymond, N. H.

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The Summer School opens in BROOKLINE-BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 27th, closes August 24th; and applications should be made immediately. Apply for full information to

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CITY OF BOSTON
Notice to Contractors,
Sealed bids for furnishing the materials for and constructing a concrete balustrade and parapet on the coping around the open incline in Dorchester Avenue, between West Fourth Street and West Fifth Street, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, June 28, 1917. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Becon Street, ninth floor. See right to reject any and all bids, and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved.
By order of the BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION,
B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

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THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Fifth Avenue, New York City, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday school in the South Church at 10:15. Devotional meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Various Coats in Attractive Guise

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For many reasons and from many points of view, long coats are one of the most interesting items in today's collection of clothes. Perhaps experience has shown that it is too useful a garment to be lightly thrown aside, when no longer needed for warmth as well as effect; be that as it may, it is now presented in a more attractive guise than ever before, the materials of the moment combining with increasingly artistic design to produce models of a really high order of excellence. These are much more draped than those seen last season, and generally at the sides, forsaking the so long accepted law of only draping the back. In thick shantung silk crepe and a silk ratine, as well as the cotton variety, this particular model is good. One insistent detail, quite worthy of note, is that, while thoroughly artistic, there is nothing in the least indefinite about these new wraps; most original straps, used in the quaintest ways, serving to keep the scheme well balanced and neat. These straps are sometimes threaded at wide intervals through the fabric of the coat, not necessarily at the waistline, but lower or higher, as choice decides.

Plain colors seem to be preferred and a vivid lining is a distinct feature of many new models. In some of the lovely colorings so easily obtained nowadays, and not only are patterned nines, cotton voile, and silk being pressed into this service, but even chintz and printed linens give excellent results used in this way. A deep fishwife effect is seen in shantung coats, the turned-up part reaching nearly to the waistline, where it is merely caught at the sides and allowed to hang loosely. This is sometimes combined with an upper part of thick tulle lace, tinted to match the material, or lined with the same colored nines as the material. If the lace is of the usual string shade. For a certain design, made as a soft and full kimono, the folds of which are drawn upward towards the center of the back, there to be held by a large motif, native Burmese handwork of vivid stitches worked on a thick blue linen is attractive; and it may also form a straight upper part, hanging free, tabard fashion, without being separate from the coat, as it is an essential characteristic of these coats that they should be made all in one. Before leaving those models suitable for motoring or driving, it must be recorded that Paisley shawls are being used for the upper coat, allied to a depth of plain material, reproducing one of the more sober shades of the shawl, while yet another provides the lining.

Wide ribbed blue serge can always be relied upon, and in the long run can hardly be excelled, whatever the design, should the coat be destined for walking or worn over light summer frocks; something more severe in style is chosen and one of those seen lately took on quite a new aspect, though just a simple faultlessly cut coat with big collar and revers, by means of the deep daintily folded belt, somewhat Persian, holding the folds in the approved straight outline. This belt was lined with a piece of exquisite old embroidery, a glimpse of which



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A new sack coat in linen, worn with a striped linen skirt

was seen as the folds turned. Either shantung or thick linen or serge would be most suitable for this design. The sketch shows one of the popular sack coats, which, in linen, are so well adapted for warm, sunny days, besides being a thoroughly practical design. In this particular instance, pink, gray and black striped linen is used for the under dress, the coat being of pale pink, relieved with bands of the striped material. What are called more "dressy" coats, in silk or a dull satin, are exceedingly simple and have achieved, apparently without studied effect, a delicious old world look. Hard to define, yet very evident, these tend toward a narrower outline and are invariably high-waisted.

There are some new stole collars being shown which have much to

recommend them; these are high and soft and, instead of finishing as a collar, they are elongated into wide stole ends, most decorative, whether hanging down on the coat or thrown twice around the neck. The narrow striped linen batistes are daintiness itself, and for their design a skirt with two deep godet tucks set with a space between each can hardly be improved upon, while the bodice attains its greatest success if it be simply folded over, fastened with some little crocheted drop buttons, and with a sash of ribbon loosely folded and tied at the back. To go with this, there are wide-brimmed Tuscan hats, high of crown, trimmed with a twisted ribbon, and a rose tucked into the loops and ends of ribbon, falling at the back. The Welsh type of hat seems particularly successful in these Tuscan shapes.

Sport Skirts of Silk and Ribbon

"Have you seen the newest thing in sport skirts?" asked the Girl Who Sews, getting out her workbasket and preparing to keep her fingers busy while she chatted with her caller. "The silk ones are lovely, I think, but I was much surprised, only yesterday, to discover one made of ribbon! I am going to make myself one of those now. The model that I mean to copy was of rose-colored moire ribbon, about five or six inches wide, and white moire of the same width, the two put together with bands of plain white satin ribbon, two inches wide. Possibly the moire was finished with a satin edge, but it looked to me like a separate piece of ribbon. The skirt was perfectly plain, just gathered slightly into a rather narrow belt of the rose pink ribbon. It had two square pockets, one at either side of the front, made of the rose silk headed at top and bottom by inch-wide stripes of white satin ribbon. Mine is to be similar, only it will be blue and white instead of pink and white. I am going to make it out of some lovely wide moire ribbon sashes that I had when I was a small child. Evidently I was not allowed to wear them a great deal, or didn't, for some reason, for they seem to be as good as new. I have had them cleaned and, as I have several—my sister has given me hers, which were duplicates of mine—and they are very long, I shall have plenty of material."

"Another of those skirts that I saw was made of a lovely soft old blue, a satin finished silk with stripes of flowered ribbon in harmonizing colors, with a great deal of gold color in the background. One of apricot silk, a soft, shimmery sort, had stripes of flowered ribbon with a black background. That was very smart. A dainty thing was made of pale yellow silk, moire, with wide stripes or panels of white silk which was, in turn, striped with lines of yellow and black and sprinkled over with tiny flowers."

"Other skirts of plain white silk, the washable variety, had wide horizontal stripes of brocade silk in gayly flowered design, but those with vertical panels were much prettier and more graceful, in my opinion. Moreover, those brocade ones looked rather too elaborate for a separate skirt, I thought."

"With my new blue and white moire ribbon sport skirt, I shall wear simple blouses of white mul or organdy; and I shall make several by hand, trimming them with a bit of hemstitching or embroidery and a few tucks, nothing elaborate."

A Series of Sauces for Desserts

Here are a few "tried and true" recipes for sauces of various sorts, for puddings and other desserts.

Lemon Sauce—Mix together well ½ cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of cornstarch. Beat the yolk of 1 egg until light and stir into this. Add ½ cup of boiling water slowly and stir until the sauce is thick and smooth; then add the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon.

Custard Sauce—Scald 2 cups of milk. Beat the yolks of 4 eggs until light and mix with them ½ cup of sugar; add a little of the scalded milk and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Then add the remainder of the milk and cook in a double boiler until the sauce will form a coating over the knife dipped into it. Remove from the fire, and stir in ½ teaspoon of extract of vanilla.

Foamy Sauce—Beat the whites of 2 eggs until stiff, then stir into them 1 cup of sugar. Add 1 cup of milk which has been brought to the boiling point and also the juice of 1 lemon.

Maple Sugar Sauce—Boil together for ½ hour, 1 cup of maple sirup and 1 cup of water. Just before serving, stir into the boiling sirup 2 tablespoons of butter. This is delicious with vanilla ice cream and may be varied, if one wishes, by adding to it chopped walnuts.

Delicious Pudding Sauce—Cream ½ cup of butter. When very light, stir in gradually 1 cup of pulverized sugar and beat to a cream. Place on lightly on a plate, sprinkle over with a little grated nutmeg, if that flavor is liked, and chill before serving.

Creamy Sauce—Beat the yolks of 2 eggs until light and stir into them 1 cup of sugar; beating the mixture to a cream. Add to this ½ cup of cream that has been whipped and, last of all, the whites of the 2 eggs beaten stiff, and ½ teaspoon of extract of vanilla. This is said to be delicious with chocolate pudding.

Hot Chocolate Sauce—Into 1 cup of white granulated sugar stir 1 ounce of grated chocolate; add to this 1 tablespoon of butter and ¼ cup of water. Stir all together over the fire until the sugar is dissolved and then cook, without stirring, until a little dropped in cold water will form a soft ball. Serve hot on vanilla ice cream. It is good on cottage pudding, also.

Good Hard Sauce—Cream 1 cup of butter and beat into it 2 cups of sugar until it is all creamy; then add 1 egg, beaten until very light, and flavor with extract of vanilla.

Fluffy Sauce—Boil together 1 cup of white granulated sugar and 1 cup of hot water until it threads from a fork; beat in a small piece of butter, also the grated rind and the juice of 1 lemon. When ready to serve, add the whites of 2 eggs, beaten stiff.

Ginger Sauce—Boil together 1 cup of white granulated sugar, 1 cup of water and ½ cup of preserved ginger, which has been cut into small pieces, for about 10 minutes. This is delicious with vanilla ice cream—if you like ginger.

Another Lemon Sauce—Cream to-

The mothers of Illinois some time ago took steps to make safer for their growing girls and boys the motion pictures which are being weekly released all over the State. Not satisfied with the censorship, either State or national, they wished to promote, without any element of advertising, a movement that would appeal to mothers everywhere. As teachers are as much interested in such a movement as are mothers, because of the wide appeal made to them by the motion picture and its influence upon the child, the Congress of Mothers and the Parent-Teachers Association formed a joint committee, called the Committee for Better Films.

The work of the committee has been arduous and delicate. From the first, they determined that no injustice must be done the film companies, who are at least willing to put on a higher class of amusement, nor must any element of advertising be allowed to bias their decisions. They, therefore, decided that no adverse criticisms should be given by them; but that, each week, they would visit, in groups of three, the various film companies' rooms in Chicago, and those which they approved should be put on a list to be printed and sent to all the branches of the two organizations represented over the State. No film from which more than two parts had to be cut should be allowed to go on the list.

"At first, we had no access to the film companies' projection rooms, but simply asked each member to cover the theater in her own neighborhood. Then we realized that this was not reaching the question at its source, so we asked the various theaters in our neighborhoods to give a children's afternoon once a week. The companies at first objected," said Mrs. Frederic Michael, chairman and originator of the movement. "so I asked the committee to undertake the work themselves, renting the theater outright, selling the tickets in advance, and selecting their own films. We did this and proved to them that it could be made to pay. The film companies began to see that good programs were raising the standard of the audiences and increasing the patronage. In one district I rented the theater for \$50 and went about to the schools in the vicinity, offering a silk flag to the school which had the largest number in attendance. Each school had a different colored ticket, so we could tell. We took in \$150, thus raising money enough to carry on our work."

"There is one point which women must learn: that is, to look at the picture from the child's point of view, not from the sophisticated standpoint of the adult. In this way, much over-fastidiousness may be saved. We are

Mothers and the Motion Pictures

careful to accept no favors from the film companies, or in any way to be discourteous. We send out the list for all to choose from, and the companies have come to see that we are not visionaries, that it pays to be on this list, and the orders from schools and societies all over the State and country and even abroad, have justified our statement.

"Each week the committee, composed of 18 members, goes out in groups of three to see the week's output. We add to the list from time to time, and in this way keep it up to date. We charge only 2 cents for the list, to pay for postage and printing. From all over the United States, Canada, and England, we have had inquiries from mothers' clubs and homemakers, asking us, where we could do so, to send some one to tell them about our plan, or to write a letter where a visit was not possible."

"We find that the companies are more than eager to comply with our wishes, when we ask for any portion to be cut out. We never ask to see any films which they have not already censored as 'fit for children.' All the better companies have a publicity and welfare agent, usually some well educated, fine woman, who works with them to bring out better and safer films. The standard has greatly changed, and is growing better all the time. We find two classes of men putting out films—those who frankly do not care what they put out so they pass the meager censorship of the State and national boards; and those who are clean minded, and, really, when they stop to consider the points

women so often take note of which men overlook, are desirous to cooperate with us for better films."

"The interest is spreading into larger and larger areas; and women who have been indifferent are waking up to what they can do about the motion pictures in their neighborhoods, considering it part of their enlarged housekeeping, just as important as their efforts for clean streets, beautiful home surroundings, and other protection for them and their households. There is so much that is beautiful and clean, yet bright, interesting, and even exciting in literature; the conditions in industry, schools, and activities which are engrossing to all alike have as yet only been meagerly drawn upon for the film pictures."

"Children should have diverting, bright, funny stories, wholesome adventure and romance; but let it be true to the best in the world. The motion picture has more effect upon children, than school, books, or even, at times, the home; and most closely, seriously, should this feeding ground for our homes be safeguarded by mothers and teachers. In selecting the pictures, committees must be wise to select the things that will always interest the child, yet which will give him no unconstructive ideals for action. Because of this, these committees should be chosen with the greatest care as to the breadth of understanding and experience of the women who make them up. Such a movement is needed in every community, and the work is part of their home work as surely as is buying the clothes and food for the family."

The Latest Thing in Garden Costumes

The garden costume is rapidly assuming a position in the front ranks of feminine apparel; even the popular sport suit may stand back just a trifle in its favor. All the designers of women's clothes and the dressmakers are vying with one another in the attempt to put forth a garment that shall be at once comfortable, convenient, suitable, and, above all, attractive. For this, to many, new business of gardening. Even the design classes in the schools have pounced upon the problem and are offering all sorts of solutions. Here is one of their efforts.

One garden costume was designed for the National Farm and Garden Association, which speaks approvingly of it. It is all in one piece and, although it slightly resembles overalls, the designer has called it "overhaul bloomers." Perhaps that is because it can be hauled on with ease and rapidly. The material is awning cloth with gay stripes, the color scheme to be selected by the wearer. The bloomers are quite full enough for comfort and good looks, without being too voluminous for comfort. They are gathered into tight fitting cuffs, which extend down under the high boots for a short distance. The upper part is plain and cut out in a round neck; moreover, it is sleeveless and fastens over each shoulder with a button and button-hole.

The broad belt at the lower part of the long waist is divided off into capacious pockets which button up on the waist, and in which seeds and implements of various sorts may be carried; they are pockets for active use, rather than for ornamentation. With this "overhaul" garment is worn a plain—thin or thick according to taste—long sleeved white shirt waist. An interesting thing about the costume is that the white shirt waist may be changed at will, without changing the rest of the apparel. It is a simple matter to unfasten the shoulder straps, slip down the "overhaul bloomers," remove one waist and substitute another.

The boots are high, elastic sided

affairs; the chief beauty of these is that there is no opportunity for sand to sift through to them. Also, they are not so heavy as some other varieties. The hat is one of those exceedingly light Japanese straw affairs, than which, so it is frequently asserted, there is nothing cooler. The gloves which complete the costume are loose-topped, large ones which may be pulled on and off at will. Altogether, this costume certainly looks as though it would spell comfort and convenience for those feminine tillers of the soil who elect to don it and take up the shovel and the hoe.

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"Conspicuous Thrift," a New Suffrage Slogan

"In its recognition of the importance of the relationship between the kitchen and the body politic, the Government has raised the value of domestic work in women's eyes, as well as in the estimation of the nation," announced Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, first vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and chairman of the Suffrage Thrift section, who has just returned from a trip through the South where she has been inaugurating a widespread campaign for the elimination of waste. Mrs. Miller told with enthusiasm of the constructive work being done by the suffragists of the South.

"Everywhere I found that suffragists were pointing the way to patriotic service by example and precept, taking the lead in conservation work, elimination of waste and stimulation of production. Also I learned that, everywhere in this work, the local suffrage leagues have had the cooperation of chambers of commerce and State agricultural departments, as well as the benefit of county demonstrations."

The basis of Mrs. Miller's patriotic program for stretching the nation's food resources around the world is cooperation, community action for efficient work, and individual responsibility, which places the welfare of all above individual indulgence, for keeping a steady market. "No patriot will hoard food and no patriot will buy on a short market," she said.

"The most important step in food conservation is the realization that, in so far as possible, each section of the country must be self-supporting. To the metropolitan thought, the South seems to afford a vast area for production. But the South, where cotton is the only crop upon which money is advanced, imports nearly all its provisions, depending for sustenance upon the Western and Middle Western states. In Columbia, S. C., but one-tenth of 1 per cent of the food is home grown. In 1916, South Carolina, imported \$89,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and North Carolina \$79,000,000. "The Suffrage Thrift Leagues I advised to seek, first of all, the aid of the local chambers of commerce in making a comprehensive food survey of their districts, to find out what was being produced, how much was imported and what steps could be taken to increase production. We are

encouraging, to this end, school gardens and back lot reclamation everywhere, as well as larger agricultural activities."

"In the larger places we have established community canning centers under the direction of experts. Local organizations have raised money in various ways to finance the undertaking. In many places they have arranged to take charge of the entire output, and to secure a market. Last year, through lack of organization and poor management, girls' canning clubs, under the direction of State bureaus, often found that their products brought much less than the market price. Suffragists propose to bring about a readjustment, but the canning industry on a business basis, and, through a 'buy-at-home' campaign, to capture the home market, automatically releasing for consumption elsewhere large quantities of imported foodstuffs. In smaller towns, where it is impracticable to form canning clubs, demonstrations will be given at suffrage headquarters and a similar effort at marketing will be made."

"Probably no feature of the suffrage thrift work has created such favorable interest or done more to further the cause of suffrage than our 'suffrage markets.' It is hard to say who are the most pleased, the housekeepers or the country women, who are thus brought into direct contact with each other. Between 8 and 10 o'clock, on the first morning that the suffrage municipal market in Aiken was opened, 150 country women registered. Most of the country women are so delighted at the practical work suffragists are doing that they immediately join local leagues."

"No, we don't meet with a great deal of opposition from merchants. Market prices are always maintained. Perishable goods are not exceedingly profitable and no staples are carried at the suffrage markets. Occasionally a merchant will offer to buy out the market to save the women the trouble of running it. Such selfishness is met with the smiling assurance that it isn't any trouble, and that suffragists are pleased to be of assistance to other women, as well as willing to do their part to save the nation. In certain towns, the women have engaged to take at market price all the eggs that are brought in. The workers solicit and fill orders. Arrangements have been made

to put up in waterglass all eggs that are not sold.

"An interesting phase of thrift work is being taken up by St. Louis suffragists, where a club for community buying, called the 'Normal Buying Club,' has been organized. An expert teacher has been secured through the State University Extension Bureau. This expert gives a normal school course of lectures on how to buy proper foods; how to select proper foods; how to plan well-balanced menus; how to utilize leftovers without making them more expensive and less palatable than in their original state; how to provide cheap substitutes. These classes are attended by women of means who pledged themselves to make home application of the information acquired, and also to teach classes of women in the poorer districts. This serves a double purpose of disseminating valuable knowledge and bringing women of all classes into a closer sympathy. If the women are to fight this war in the kitchen, as we are so frequently told, they must have equal opportunities and a strong sense of obligation toward the nation and toward each other. That is true patriotism and true democracy."

The thrift division of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has adopted as its slogan, "Conspicuous Thrift." A list of Government bulletins on foods and diets, the result of recent experiments and investigations, have been compiled and may be secured on application.

A Delicious Cool Drink of Chocolate

Iced chocolate is a most delicious warm day drink and here is a recipe for making it, about which one housekeeper is very enthusiastic. First, according to her directions, make a chocolate sauce of 1 cup of sugar, ¼ cup of water and about 3 tablespoons of cocoa which has been mixed to a smooth paste in about ¼ cup of water. Cook until it forms a thick, smooth sirup. Let it cool, then flavor with extract of vanilla. Beat 2 or 3 eggs well, add them to the chocolate sauce and beat all together thoroughly with an eggbeater. Then add enough milk to make a drink of the approved color and taste. Serve in tall glasses, with cracked ice. Garnish the top with whipped cream.

To Housekeepers—

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with other flours. We claim it is richer in food value and that the cost per pound—in comparison with potatoes, rice, meat, milk or eggs—shows the FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR most economical. It certainly does make most delicious Bread, Muffins, Griddlecakes, Etc. Use this flour in place of white flour and you will notice the superiority in flavor. Sold by Grocers. Booklet of recipes including prize recipe for making raisin bread mailed free.

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THE HOME FORUM

Atmosphere

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY student of Christian Science is not only willing to admit, but is perpetually insisting on the admission that nothing exists from an absolutely scientific standpoint, but infinite mind and its infinite manifestation. If there is any meaning at all in the word infinite, the statement of course, sums up a self-evident proposition. When, however, it comes to translating the theory into practice, it becomes plain, in a moment, exactly what Mrs. Eddy meant, when she wrote, on page 410 of Science and Health, "The Scriptures say, 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God,' showing that Truth is the actual life of man; but mankind objects to making this teaching practical."

Mankind objects to making it practical for one, to it, all-sufficient reason, namely, that the attempt to make it practical must coincide with another attempt, the attempt to lay down its own materiality. The endeavor to lay down its sorrow and its sickness, is one it is quite willing to entertain, but the endeavor to lay down its appetites and sins, it regards as one of those things which will bear any amount of postponement. Yet it must be obvious, at the very outset, that sorrow and sin, and appetite and sickness are only opposite ends of one and the same stick, and, consequently, that so long as you grasp either end of the stick you retain the whole stick. Now there is absolutely no difference between holding a stick in your hand, or holding an idea in mind. The first, indeed, is only the corollary to the second. If, as even natural science admits, matter is nothing but a result of energy, or an idea in mind, then you must grasp your stick mentally before you manifest the physical act of grasping it. In other words, the individual must think before he acts, and his actions are, in consequence, nothing but his own thoughts objectified or made physically apparent.

This means, it need not be pointed out, that everything connected with a man is only some manifestation of his own mentality. If he runs, he first makes up his mind to run; if he runs

quickly, he has first persuaded himself that he can run quickly; if he runs far, it is because he has made up his mind that he possesses the power of endurance. Between the act of running and any other act there is, of course, no difference at all. The individual's mental environment, the condition of consciousness with which he surrounds himself, constitutes, therefore, the atmosphere in which he lives, and moves, and has his material being. If that consciousness is permeated by evil, it is of necessity a bad atmosphere; if it is permeated by good, it is a good atmosphere in the exact ratio of its permeation; and when the evil vanishes entirely before the good, and the spiritual entirely supplants the material, then the actual atmosphere of Principle is found to be the only reality. "A knowledge of the Science of being," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 128 of Science and Health, "develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

What Mrs. Eddy means here is, surely, plain. The more material a man's thought the more limited, naturally, his appreciation and understanding of Spirit. In the exact proportion, consequently, in which he frees himself from the limitation of matter, he must gain the freedom of Spirit. A thousand things which at one time were entirely beyond his accomplishment, become, first possibilities to him, and then entirely within the range of his ability. Jesus demonstrated this to the world when, through his understanding of matter as a purely mental effect, he walked on the water, fed the multitude, and raised the dead. That is why James declared, "Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone," and this for the very simple reason that what a man cannot prove, he certainly does not know. His knowledge of Principle, in this way, becomes the limitation of his ability to demonstrate it. As, then, his understanding of it increases, the conscious knowledge of Truth, which constitutes his mental environment,

increases with it. He gains the wider view which is the result of, an extended mental horizon, and he begins to discover that the atmosphere which he breathes, and which extends to that horizon, is every hour becoming more instinct with insight and perspicacity.

This growing spiritual insight shows him, little by little, that his old sense of atmosphere as air, is a pure product of the human mind, and must, of very necessity, change, as the mind is producing it, forms a different concept. Thus, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 392 of Science and Health, "If you decide that climate or atmosphere is unhealthy, it will be so to you." Being nothing whatever but the subjective condition of the human mind, it will be laden with exactly the load of impurity with which the human mind is laden. When, therefore, the individual begins to "put off the old man," to struggle, that is to say, with his own materiality and impurity, the atmosphere he breathes begins simultaneously to grow purer. Now this effort to banish materiality and impurity from the individual human consciousness must produce a purer and more spiritual mental concept or atmosphere. It will create also a growing distaste for every phase of mental impurity. Then, instead of finding anything pleasurable in the lusts of the flesh, a man will begin to loathe them, and will not subject himself to their influence except in the effort to overcome and to destroy them. Thus, little by little, the impure will give place to the pure, the false to the true, the material to the spiritual, until the earth with its gaseous envelope departs out of consciousness, and there remains nothing but the atmosphere of Spirit, the undimmed scientific knowledge of God, of Principle.

A Russian Song

So Russia lies sleeping
In obstinate rest;
But should the sparkle kindle
That's hid in her breast—

She'll rise without summons,
Go forth without call,
With sacrifice boundless,
Each giving his all!

A host she will gather
Of strength unsurpassed,
With infinite courage
Will fight to the last.

—Nicholas Nekrasov.

The Gondola

Delightful memories of all too fleeting visits to Venice are called up by a little volume, "Things Seen in Venice," by Canon Lonsdale Ragg and Laura M. Ragg. Of the gondola they say:

"In the first place, it is an essentially Venetian boat, the child of the Lagoon, gradually evolved in the course of ages by successive stages, many of which can still be traced. It is the lineal descendant of the light skiff which Cassiodorus, Secretary of Theodoric, saw tied to the doors of the rude Venetian dwellings of the early Sixth Century. These skiffs probably resemble most nearly the little boat now called barchetta," from which the perfect gondola has gradually been evolved. "Visitors to the Accademia will observe in the Venetian scenes by Bellini and Carpaccio a middle stage in this development depicted. The early Sixteenth Century gondola resembles the modern one in many points—but it lacks the ferro, the picturesque polished iron beak which gives it much of its swan-like quality."

"The felze—the little wooden house in which the passengers are inclosed when protection from the outer elements or from human gaze is desired—is itself the outcome of a long process of evolution. At one time it was made of a subject of excessive display, and many sumptuous laws were passed to restrain the extravagances of wealthy citizens. The Government found it very difficult to enforce the regulation that every felze was to be covered only with coarse black cloth; but they persevered, only relaxing the law in favor of foreign ambassadors, with the funeral result that is visible in the felze of today. By the middle of the Eighteenth Century the gondola of contemporary pictures was like the present one—long for speed, with one ferro hatchet-shaped, and a black felze with door and windows. "Besides its metals—iron, steel and brass—sometimes as many as five different kinds of wood enter into the composition of the gondola—walnut, cherry, elm, pine and oak, not counting the beechwood of the oars. And

every piece is most carefully selected; it must be well-seasoned and without knots. When the boat is finished, it is a joy to look upon, as well as a luxury to sit in; but its graceful lines are not without a certain subtle want of symmetry. Nor is this unsymmetrical build the product of happy-go-lucky methods such as seem to belong to certain types of Italian work; on the contrary, it is carefully and deliberately planned.

"The boat is without helm; it is to be guided and propelled by a single oar, and that in face of wind and tide; it must be ready to respond to the slightest motion of its oarsman, to advance in a straight line, to negotiate any angle, to spin round, if required, on its own axis. It is built with a perceptible list to one side, to balance the weight of him who stands on its poop, and to counteract the bias of his one oar's impetus it is built with one side longer and more curved than the other.

"The result is the Swan of the Lagoon, the most graceful and the most comfortable carriage that can be conceived."

Gratitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweet Gratitude! Thou com'st when
Of heart's vain pleadings,
Its own desire
Forgotten in thy sweeter strain.

Thou sing'st of harvests and of
reapers,
Of toil completed, work begun,
The steady pull of honest effort,
The laurel of a race well run.

Altho' no ease thou hast to offer,
Yet joy methinks is ever there,
Since whatsoever thy hand may proffer
Brings blessings to us everywhere.

In children's smiles, in songs of birds
Thou com'st to me.

In every friend, in tender word,
Composition of the gondola—walnut,

Thou speakest softly, and I see
Thy grace, O Gratitude!

Flowers of Scilly

The Isles of Scilly are the land of the narcissus and the daffodil, but not of those alone. Arum lilies, stocks, wallflowers, and crimson anemones are grown abundantly. There are in all three thousand six hundred acres in the islands, and of these two thousand are cultivated, chiefly nowadays in the flower-farming industry. The growth of flower-farming in Scilly has been continuous, and is by no means restricted to St. Mary's; the "out-islands" take an active part. Visitors to Scilly, who commonly travel in summer and autumn, see nothing of these activities. Then, if ever, the islanders who are flower-farmers take things easily, and the little fields where the daffodils and the narcissi grow are of comparatively small interest, being bare of leaves or blossoms.

The fields are all carefully hedged round with shrubs calculated to ward off the winds. . . . They are hedges of tamarisk, of laurel, and of escallonia; but chiefly of escallonia, a small-leaved evergreen shrub with a close-growing habit. Strangers at the first sight of its small, delicate pink, wax-like blossoms are taken with delight, but it is to the islanders a mere commonplace. Some fields are large, but most very small, . . . and the hedges grow to great heights. Picking the blossoms begins as early as Christmas and generally ends in March, when the season in England begins, and Scilly rests from its labors. From "The Cornish Coast" (South) and the Isles of Scilly, by Charles G. Harper.

Charlotte Brontë and Thackeray

In her dedication to the second edition of "Jane Eyre," Charlotte Brontë wrote as follows about Thackeray:

"There is a man in our own days whose words are not framed to tickle delicate ears: who, to my thinking, comes before the great ones of society, much as the son of Imah came before the throned kings of Judah and Israel; and who speaks truth as deep, with a power as prophetic-like and as vital, as a man as dauntless and daring. . . . I think if some of those amongst whom he hurls the Greek fire of his sarcasm . . . were to take his warnings in time—they or their seed might yet escape a fatal Ramoth-Gilead. "Why have I alluded to this man? I have alluded to him, reader, because I think I see in him an intellect profounder and more unique than his contemporaries have yet recognized; because I regard him as the first social regenerator of the day—as the very master of that working corps who would restore to rectitude the warped system of things." Quoting this, Prof. William Hawley

Davis, in his "English Essayists," goes on to comment:

"These words refer not to Carlyle, but to the author of various and sundry sketches, satires, burlesques, essays and criticisms; to the man who had recently published his first novel, entitled 'Vanity Fair.' Now of course Thackeray was not merely a cynic nor a buffoon, nor primarily a prophet or social regenerator. Yet he surely resembles Carlyle more closely than he does Dean Swift or Bill Nye. And more and more he impresses one as being a mixture of all that was best in Carlyle on the one hand, and in Charles Lamb in the other—with, of course, other elements, which, to parody Lowell's description of Irving, were

"Neither Scottish nor Cockney, just Thackeray."

"On this point let us hear first the sequel of the 'Jane Eyre' dedication. . . . When Charlotte wrote the dedication quoted above, she was young, enthusiastic, serious-minded, and ac-

quainted with Thackeray only through his works. There is an anecdote, of doubtful authenticity but surely true in spirit, concerning the first meeting of the two at a formal dinner. The account runs as follows:

"The tiny creature had idealized Thackeray, personally unknown to her, with a passion of idealization. 'Behold, a lion cometh out of the North,' she quoted under her breath, as Thackeray entered the drawing room. Some one repeated it to him. 'Oh, . . . and I'm nothing but a poor devil of an Englishman, ravenous for my dinner.' At dinner Miss Brontë was placed opposite Thackeray at her own request. 'And I had,' said he, 'the miserable humiliation of seeing her ideal of me disappearing down my own throat, as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it; until at last, as I took my fifth potato, she leaned across, with clasped hands and tears in her eyes, and breathed imploringly, 'Oh, Mr. Thackeray, Don't!' "He had taken the most effective way of checking Miss Brontë's sentimental attitude."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Canyon, Arizona, Showing the Rim Thirteen Miles Distant

We are most of us impressed by size; partly no doubt because big things tend to neutralize our self-importance and partly, too, because vastness, after a certain point, really does serve as a symbol of infinity. Those happy people constituted as Blake was, for whom the infinite is implied in "an hour," or as in Ruskin's case, seeing it in the perpetually progressive proportion of leaf spiral or whorl of shell, are not much impressed very often by mere size; they get away from themselves by another road. But for most people size is still the easiest way. We are, of course, surrounded every minute by

colossal stretches of land, water or air that seem to us infinite in extent, but we are not continually moved and exalted by them because, as a rule, we are quite unperceptive of the facts. We seem to need some unusually dramatic arrangement of things to bring such quality home to us.

The gigantic gorge through which the Colorado River tears its precipitate way to the sea is generally considered one of the great "wonders" of the world by people statistically inclined, because it has in a degree those characteristics necessary to awaken the average man out of the daily round of his thinking and to force him to become conscious for a moment of the immensities. It has the characteristic of size, it is enormous, it is dramatically unexpected, occurring in the midst of a flat tableland, and it is very highly colored—so much so that the picture post cards are many of them well within the line of truth as regards color.

A very good idea of its general character may be obtained by examining a thick bank of mud that has been rent in drying under a hot sun. Whether or not the canyon was formed in some such way by earthquake and volcanic heat is of little importance, worn away as it is by rain and wind, but originally it must have looked very much like such a fissure on a large scale.

The canyon has the characteristic of the unexpected very highly developed. It is not often in traveling over a level country that one comes upon a chasm a mile deep with almost perpendicular sides separated by a wilderness of peaks and islands of rock.

The stratification of the rock is also unusual: it is uniformly level, although consisting of several different layers superimposed like a Neapolitan ice. This fact further separates it from mountain landscape, where the rocks scarcely ever lie level. From the pictorial standpoint it is not a very interesting formation, being necessarily

monotonous and rather shapeless in detail, and the line-movement is practically confined to the worn-away edges which repeat their convolutions in an equally monotonous succession that at best has a hint of the movement of a tumbling sea.

Moreover, the vivid coloring of the rock prevents any sense of repose which the level lines of cleavage might otherwise give. The incoherence and lack of unity felt very strongly as a rule, is modified when a view of the river is obtained, for the brownish yellow ribbon (actually three hundred feet wide) winding along its narrow path seems to gather the conflicting heterogeneity of the upper masses into some sort of unity. One feels this too when one sees the two rims clearly and the rift between; so that the views giving the truest impression are those—curiously enough—showing least of the actual canyon itself and most of the sky and other features.

But any effect dependent upon size is seen here at its best. To watch a snowstorm sweep over the vast jumble of headlands and peaks, the white veils caught and torn to shreds amongst the red and purple teeth of those that, a moment later, are themselves swallowed up in purple distance, is a wonderful experience, recalling many of the nature pictures out of the Psalms. Then again after a night of rain, when the gorge is full of silver mist that bubbles up under the sun and spills over the rim in tiny cumulus clouds, the vastness can be adequately felt.

The struggling rim-woods, sparsely supplied with earth, produce the most curiously contorted trees that help very much in giving an air of wildness and desolation to a land that is actually rather benign. They shelter the most delightful flowers, however; queer little gray-leaved things for the most part, often bearing flowers of the most vivid kind—the Indian's paintbrush, for instance. This curious flower grows usually in the broken

The Province of Ufa

In "A Russian Gentleman," the title of the recently published translation by J. D. Duff of the Family Chronicle of Serge Aksakov, the Russian writer, there is a delightful description of the district of Orenburg, or Ufa, whither Aksakov's grandfather had migrated about 1760, and where the population consisted of Tartars and a number of Finnish tribes.

"How wonderful in those days was that region, in its wild and virginal richness! It is different now; it is not even what it was when I first knew it, when it was still fresh and blooming and undeflowered by hordes of settlers from every quarter. It is changed; but it is still beautiful and spacious, fertile and infinitely various, the Government of Orenburg. The name sounds strange, and the termination 'burg' is inappropriate enough. But when I first knew that earthly paradise, it was still called the 'Province of Ufa.'"

"Thirty years ago, one who was born within it (Aksakov himself) expressed in verse his fears for the future of the land; and these have been realized in part, and the process still goes on. But still, hast thou power to charm, wondrous land! Bright and clear, like great deep cups, are thy lakes—Kandry and Karatayn. Full of water and full of all manner of fish are thy rivers, whether they race down the valleys and rocky gorges of the Ural mountains, or steal softly, glittering like a string of jewels, through the prairie-grass of the steppes. Wondrous are these rivers of the steppe, formed by the union of countless little streams flowing from

deep water-holes—streams so tiny that you can hardly see the trickle of water in them. And thy rivers that flow swift from fountain-heads and run under the shade of trees and bushes are transparent and cold as ice even in the heat of summer; and all kinds of trout . . . live there. . . . Fertile is the black soil of thy cornland, and rich thy pastures; and thy fields are covered in spring with the milk-white blossom of the cherry tree and wild peach, while in summer the fragrant strawberries spread over them like a scarlet cloth, and the small cherries that turn purple later when they ripen in autumn.

"Rich is the harvest that rewards the peasant, however idle and ignorant, when he scratches with his rude plowshare the surface of thy soil. Fresh and green and mighty stand thy forests of all manner of trees; and buzzing swarms of wild bees fill their self-chosen nests among the leaves with the fragrant honey of the lime blossom. The Ufa marten, with its priceless fur, is still to be found in the wooded headwaters of the great rivers.

"The original inhabitants of the land are men of peace, the wandering tribes of Bashkirs. Their herds of horses and cattle and flocks of sheep, though far smaller than they were once, are still numerous."

"How varied and picturesque, each in its own way, are the different regions of the land—the forests, the steppes, and more than all, the hills, where all metals, even gold, are found along the slopes of the Ural ridge!"

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Chloroforming the World

EVERY student of history, no matter how superficial his outlook, must have realized that each great wave of reformation has spent itself without completely clearing the shore upon which it has broken. It is usual to attribute this to the inability of the human being to live up to his own ideals, and to his tendency to return to the fleshpots of Egypt, even though those fleshpots should entail submission to the whips of the taskmasters. Then, after a time, there may come a new generation, with fresh ideals and undimmed hopes, and the wave of reform will begin to gather itself again, and will thunder on the shore, but again only to recoil, leaving many of the sand castles before it untouched. No better example of what this means could, perhaps, be chosen than the French Revolution.

The French Revolution, in its incipient stages, was a revolt against a condition of things so hideous that the only difficulty is to understand how it could have been endured for so long. It began, as revolutions are wont to, quietly enough, but gradually the passions of the human mind, released and aggravated by an unaccustomed freedom, worked themselves up into an orgy of bloodshed and destruction. Both the bloodshed and the destruction have, of course, been ridiculously exaggerated. The number of people absolutely murdered during "the Terror" would, indeed, by a mere counting of heads, prove a bagatelle compared to the slaughter of any religious persecution. Still the very violence of the explosion caused the movement the more rapidly to spend itself, with the result that the very excesses of "the Terror" provided an opportunity for the generating of a mass of suggestion against political progress and political freedom, the result of which was manifested when the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Kings of France and Prussia agreed to the secret treaty of Verona, commonly known as the treaty of what is usually termed the Holy Alliance of 1822. This remarkable document, which was composed in the interests of autocracy, was aimed at uniting the signatories in a common campaign in favor of the divine right of Kings, and against all representative institutions, including particularly the freedom of the press. The freedom of the press was, indeed, seen to be the greatest danger to autocracy. So much so that Article 11 of the treaty declared that, "It cannot be questioned that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations to the detriment of Princes. The high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all desirable measures, to suppress it, not only in their own states but also in the rest of Europe." It is just ninety-five years since the Treaty of Verona was signed, and those ninety-five years have witnessed the greatest struggle in the political history of the world, but it has been a struggle waged not in the welter of physical inhumanity, in the open, as was the case in the French Revolution; but through a vast ramification of hidden forces all uniting for the destruction of freedom of thought in the press, and for utilizing the press itself and every other available avenue for the unloosing of a flood of suggestion, and for an organized mental campaign against civil, political, and religious freedom.

In order to understand the political trend of today it is absolutely necessary, then, to be completely familiar with the relation of the Treaty of Verona to the political events of the century. The immediate effect of the document was the effort made by France, as the mandatory of the signatory powers, to suppress popular liberties in Spain; and the despatch by Austria of imperial troops into Italy to strengthen all the forces of reaction, and to support the Pope. The Pope, of course, was not an actual signatory to the treaty; but the third article of the treaty had specifically extended the thanks of the contracting powers "to the Pope for what he had already done for them, and to solicit his constant cooperation in their views."

The effect of all this was rapidly manifest. There dawned that period of autocratic suppression of popular liberties, of high-handed interference with the press, and of the support of ecclesiastical authority, which made the early Nineteenth Century a blot on the page of progress. It was in consequence of the gathering political night, in Europe, that Canning made his famous declaration that he had called in the New World to redress the balance of conditions in the Old World. In plain English he made his appeal to the Government of the United States, which ended in Thomas Jefferson, amongst others, indicting President Monroe, in the ensuing session of Congress, to institute the Monroe Doctrine, which was aimed at preventing the spread of the conditions then prevailing in Europe to the South American continent. The action of President Monroe destroyed any hope that the Holy Alliance might have had, at that time, of crushing the growing liberties of the revolting European colonies in South America, and this safeguarding of liberties in the Western Hemisphere was followed by a series of revolutions which, in a measure, freed Europe. The Polish revolutionaries, the red shirts of Garibaldi, the followers of Mazzini all applied the torch to the edifice of the Holy Alliance, though as a political entity that alliance had long been dissolved. There was, of course, savage repression, and it was then that General Sebastiani unwittingly raised a monument to the horrors of the Russian suppression, when he made, in the Chamber of Deputies, the famous declaration, "La tranquillité règne à Varsovie."

All these political intrigues, all these acts of repression were, however, only made possible by what may be termed the chloroforming of the world's political conscience. Autocracy was in power, and autocracy had realized to the full the meaning of the saying of that spindle-legged

Solomon of the Seventeenth Century, "No Bishop, no King!" If men could not be induced to submit to the ills they had, by fear of the rope or the knout, they must be induced by fear of the tortures of another world. In this vast system of suggestion, based necessarily upon ignorance, the revolutionary tendencies of the world were to be tempered, and the divine right of Kings buttressed. As, however, time went on it was found that, with a growing disbelief in the philosophy of Dante and Milton, a new and additional form of suggestion must be introduced, so that as the world repudiated its allegiance to King Log, it might be found making its obeisance to King Stork. The suggestion of the old theology, in short, had to be supplemented by the suggestion of the new philosophy. The wave of popular freedom, refusing to be stopped by the command of a Canute in canonicals had to be dammed by a more modern method of authority supported by those mental arguments which appeal not only to human fears, but more insidiously to human ease and appetites. Thus there was arrayed against the world's liberties, a new and a more powerful foe than had ever faced them in the past.

Autocracy, it must be remembered, is a mental condition. But it is necessarily manifested to the world in the form of a state or an individual wielding arbitrary power. Pilate expressed this in the famous phrase, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" Upwards of sixteen centuries later Louis le Grand declared, "L'état c'est moi." That precisely was the spirit of the Holy Alliance, and that most unquestionably is the tone of the Middle Europe group of powers today. The sentiments which animated the bond of the two Emperors and the two Kings in 1822 are the very sentiments which have been given voice to by the bond of the two Emperors, the King, and the Sultan, today. That is inevitable, for the simple reason that the argument of suggestion to its victims is ever the same, "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil."

An Impressive Victory

THE LIBERTY LOAN has proved worthy of its name, and in its name the United States has won its first great battle of the war. No single achievement that might be accomplished by the Republic's soldiers or sailors, in the initial stages of its activity as an ally of the Entente Powers, could presage more certainly or more impressively what the end will be. Heretofore, promises only could be made in behalf of its people as a whole; now, its friends and foes alike are presented with a performance without a parallel in history. A nation naturally wedded to the ways of peace, that has always regarded military expenditure as waste, that has been reputed a dollar-grabber, that, a few short months ago, could not, apparently, be driven into conflict even with a Government that had persistently and systematically insulted and outraged it, has, at the call of Liberty, flung traditions, policies, predilections, prejudices, self-interests to the winds, and given an earnest of its willingness and its purpose to sacrifice its all, if need be, rather than that its ideals should be surrendered.

Grand as the loan subscription is, it is not its size that speaks with greatest eloquence, but, rather, the spirit that would not allow it to fail. To raise about three billions of dollars required but the scratching of the surfaces of the country's resources. The thing of premier import is that the surface has been scratched, that the ground has been broken, that notice has been served upon the Central Empires of Europe that these billions will be multiplied, rather than that one jot or tittle of the rights of freemen shall be surrendered, when the time for settlement of the terrible account that is piling up against military autocracy shall arrive.

The United States, those empires should know, or will soon be made to know, has not yet given of its wealth to the cause of the Allies in any sense proportionate to the willingness of its people, or of its Government; it is only beginning to give. It has not yet, strictly speaking, entered the war, but is preparing to enter it. Loath as it was to begin, now that it has begun, it will not leave off until the cause of the hideous conflict, and the possible potential cause of hideous conflicts in the future, shall have been rooted out.

There is, in the United States today, scarcely a thinking, responsible person whose proper pride of country has not been increased many fold by the knowledge that his nation is doing its whole duty, even though the performance of this duty shall involve individual sacrifice and national strain. This in itself marks a priceless moral gain for the country, its manhood, its womanhood, and its childhood.

There is cause for greater rejoicing than the democratic citizenship of the Republic ever experienced before, in that it has escaped the contempt in which it would have been forced to regard itself, its theories of government, and its nation, had it failed to take the course which has enabled it to register the Liberty Loan victory, and to stand erect before men everywhere.

A Free Hand for Mr. Hoover

SINCE the United States Government, very properly, appeals to the great body of the people to come to its support, in the conduct of the war, by purchasing bonds and paying extraordinary taxes, it is not only fair that the great body of the people should have the Government's cooperation in bringing about a reduction in prices of foodstuffs? It would seem to be not only a just, but a politic, course for the Government to proceed with as little delay as possible to the complete reorganization of the food conservation, food supply, and food distribution system of the country, which it has so long been promising.

The demand for corrective food legislation is not altogether of today, or of yesterday; it is not even exclusively of the war period. For years the consumers of the country have been vainly seeking the protection of the Federal Government against the selfish and unscrupulous methods of the middleman and the monopolist. Purely artificial economic conditions had been created long before the out-

break of the war, to excuse constantly increasing charges for the natural products of the farm and garden. Purely artificial economic conditions were created, long before the war, to justify private control over all those commodities that are necessary to the subsistence and comfort of the population. Congress has for years been fully cognizant of the facts. The war has not altered the conditions; it has simply accentuated and emphasized them. Not only foodstuffs, but coal, oil, household supplies, almost every commodity in common use, has been raised in price out of proportion to the increases in the cost of production. Where there has been a wage advance of 10 per cent, there has been a selling price advance of anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent.

An Administration food bill has been before Congress since last April. It is believed, by those who have made a close study of the food situation, as it relates to the United States in a domestic sense, to the United States Army in the field, and to the people and armies of the allied countries, that this measure, which is drawn upon the most comprehensive lines, will, if enacted, afford, at once, the relief and the protection desired. But it has been allowed to drag along until the delay has become dangerous.

On Wednesday night a conference was held, at Washington, between representatives of organized labor and Herbert C. Hoover. The labor representatives, on this occasion, informed Mr. Hoover that, unless living costs fell, the earner of moderate wages must get a raise, or go hungry. In reply, Mr. Hoover expressed the hope that labor would remain patient, promising that, if given the opportunity, the food administration to be created by the pending bill, and of which he was to be the head, would cut prices very considerably, a reduction of 30 per cent being intimated as a possibility.

Now, the House of Representatives is to have the Administration Food Bill in hand next week. It has already been so fully discussed in all its hearings that it ought to be finally passed by both Houses without delay. This measure, it is understood, will give Mr. Hoover the authority which the President would have conferred upon him. If Mr. Hoover can, in turn, give relief to the consumer, while at the same time conserving the food supply, he should be granted the opportunity. This is another case in which expedition is a vital factor. Why not untie the hands of the man who can render so great a service to his own people, to the allied peoples, and to all mankind?

Smith, Elder & Co.

THE taking over, by John Murray, of the famous publishing firm of Smith, Elder & Co., is a notable event in the publishing world. The firm has existed nearly a century, for it was in 1816 that a Scotsman named George Smith, in conjunction with another Scotsman, Alexander Elder, began business, at 158 Fenchurch Street, as booksellers and stationers. Three years later they extended their business so as to include publishing. George Smith had come to London from Elgin with nothing beyond "his abilities and powers to work," and it is interesting to note that, after being employed for a short time by the publishing house of Rivington, in St. Paul's Churchyard, he transferred his services to John Murray of Albemarle Street, the firm which has just taken over the business he helped to found.

After some five years spent in Fenchurch Street, Smith & Elder, as the firm was then called, moved to 65 Cornhill, and it was from here that so much famous literature went out into the world in the middle years of the last century. George Smith did well, almost from the first, and prospered greatly; but it was his son, George Smith Jr., the friend of Ruskin, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, and many other literary giants, who really made the business what it was and is. He succeeded his father in the chief control in 1846, and, under his management, the business increased thirteenfold in twenty years. For several years before George Smith Sr. retired, but much more so afterwards, when the young publisher had a free hand, enterprise, combined with a remarkable degree of discernment, was the firm's chief asset. Genius seemed to drift naturally to Cornhill, and it was never turned away. Thus, in 1843, Smith, Elder & Co. published the first volume of Ruskin's "Modern Painters" when John Murray had declined it; it was with Smith, Elder & Co. that Charlotte Brontë found a publisher for her "Jane Eyre," and for all her subsequent works, whilst the firm also issued books by Darwin, Thackeray, Robert and Mrs. Browning, Matthew Arnold, and many other of the great writers of the last century.

Smith's success was largely due to the fact that he was, before everything else, a natural man of letters. He loved the society of literary men and women and encouraged their friendship, and it was characteristic of his career as a publisher that he was never content to maintain, with authors, merely formal business relations. One of his great ambitions was that the firm should become proprietor of a newspaper, and, in 1855, assisted by his large Indian connections, he successfully launched a weekly periodical called the Overland Mail. It was to supply home information to readers in India, and, the next year, a complementary periodical called the Home-ward Mail was published, intended to provide Indian news for readers in the United Kingdom. Both ventures were successful, and the papers are still in existence.

By far his greatest effort in this way, however, was the founding of the Cornhill Magazine, which took place in 1859. He induced Thackeray to become its first editor, and the first number, with its familiar cover and design by Godfrey Sykes, a South Kensington art student, was launched on January 1, 1860. The story of the Cornhill is, of course, a romance in itself. In some way or another, most of the great writers, who have flourished since its first issue appeared, have been connected with it; and, in the days when Thackeray was editing it, and writing for it his inimitable "Roundabout Papers," there was hardly a writer or artist of eminence who was not pressed into the service. Those were days filled with enthusiasm and teeming with new ideas, and the monthly dinners which Smith gave to the contributors, at

which Thackeray was usually a chief guest, were often historic gatherings.

Smith, however, still yearned for "a proper newspaper," and, finally, his ambition was realized when, on February 7, 1865, the first number of the Pall Mall Gazette was issued from offices of its own in Salisbury Street. Thereby, of course, hangs another tale and another romance, for few papers have enjoyed a more brilliant youth than did the Pall Mall. The founding of the Cornhill and this paper were two of the three great achievements of Smith's career. The third was the publication of the Dictionary of National Biography, the first volume of which was issued in 1882. It was completed in 1901, in 66 volumes, and was George Smith's crowning effort and achievement. In 1868 Smith, Elder & Co. moved from Cornhill to 15 Waterloo Place, and it is these familiar premises which will be closed, when the new amalgamation is complete, and the firm finally "moves house" to John Murray of Albemarle Street.

Notes and Comments

UP to date, more than ninety per cent of the original estimate on registration in the United States, under the selective draft law, has been reached, according to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington. Reports were still lacking or incomplete from eleven states, and pleasant surprises are likely to accompany some of these. It will be very gratifying if in this, as in other cases where governmental estimates are made, the country shall rise to the 100-per cent point. The United States has never bowed down before the god of efficiency, but it is customary, in this country, to figure pretty accurately when accurate figuring is requisite. In ordinary affairs the American often "guesses" that he will do so and so, but in extraordinary affairs he "calculates."

THE way in which the college professor will occasionally lapse into the most impossible English is notorious, and at least one well-known writer on English literature has furnished many examples of how not to express things from university examination papers. Now a story is going the rounds, in the North of England, of one small boy, who was, to his great joy, entirely relieved of any censure which otherwise might have accrued from an indifferent school report by the way in which the situation was expressed. Said the master, a graduate of one of the older universities, "Mathematics—Very poor, but try's."

FROM the beginning of the war, notwithstanding the neutrality and friendliness of the United States, that nation has been a serious hindrance to the complete enforcement by Great Britain of her blockade of Germany, and of her embargo on contraband merchandise likely to pass through European neutral countries into Germany. Even the declaration of an existent state of war, by Congress, on April 2, did not remove the obstacle, for United States exporters still asserted their rights to ship freely into the Scandinavian and other neutral lands. The provision in the Espionage Bill, empowering the President with full control over exports, changes all this. The power which will enable the President to close the ports under his jurisdiction against exports that might be hurtful to the Allies' interests will render the maintenance of the British blockade unnecessary, so far as the United States is concerned. This is one of the most important aids to the Entente nations rendered by the United States since it entered the war.

IN THESE days, when most people are beginning to understand something of the true meaning of economy, it is welcome to find the point being driven home that the question is quite as much one of the saving of waste as of the curtailment of expenditure. In this connection, many people are discovering new possibilities in the matter of cooperation. Cooperative buying, says one writer in London, is always worth while in certain circumstances, and he tells how a few friends combined to buy some things which they needed, and so saved time and labor in many directions.

FOLLOWING is a translation of a significant part of the review of Gorky's play, "The Middle Class," which Novoe Vremya printed, in Petrograd, a few weeks ago: "The character of Teterev is interestingly conceived by Mr. Michailovsky, but the intoxication scene was monotonous and boring. By the way, where is there a chance nowadays to study scenes of intoxication? One has to depend altogether on the traditions of the past." Thus passes a degrading habit. Thus, too, is passing the memory of that habit.

THE view, sometimes held, that the large decrease in punishable offenses of all kinds, in the United Kingdom, since the outbreak of the war, is due very largely to the fact that hundreds and thousands of men are in camp, or are out of the country, recently received an interesting commentary at Salford, Lancashire. On a certain day, a short time ago, there was not one arrest in the whole borough, and, in remarking on the fact, the stipendiary magistrate said that, when they considered the number of inhabitants, the great dock system, and the number of strangers who visited the borough, the total absence of crime was most creditable and pleasing. The stipendiary will find many to agree with him.

CALIFORNIA attributes a stringency in its native oil supply to the Taft order which withdrew tens of millions of acres of oil lands from public entry and exploitation, that future needs of the navy might be safeguarded. Many attempts have been made to open these lands. There are indications that other attempts are about to be made, and that California local sentiment is to be played upon to support them. This is a time, however, when most of the careful thinkers in the country are hoping that opportunities for the exploitation of natural resources will be curtailed rather than increased. California will doubtless be willing, when it gives further consideration to the matter, to make sacrifices for the general good.